Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 50. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

CONGRESS OPENS WITH SUFFRAGE MEASURES

National Convention Finds Washington Alive with Activity—Another Deputation to See President, Hearings Before Congressional and Party Committees and Full Program of Association Work Feature Coming Week at Capital

The first measures to be introduced in the new Congress this week were resolutions for a nation-wide amendment enfranchising women. When the House assembled Dec. 6 Representatives Mondell of Wyoming (Republican), Raker of California (Democrat) and London of New York (Socialist) presented identical resolutions for equal suffrage throughout the country. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and a group of other suffrage leaders sat in the Speaker's gallery by invitation of Speaker Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark. The next day, when the Senate began to receive bills, Senator Sutherland of Utah (Republican) introduced the suffrage amendment for the Congressional Union and was followed by Senator Thomas of Colorado (Democrat), who introduced the same measure for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Suffrage activity in Washington broke all records this week and promises to be even greater next week, when delegates to the big annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will mass in the capital from Dec. 14 to 19. They will receive and welcome 500 delegates to the convention Dec. 14. On Dec. 15 a hearing on the federal amendment will be held before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the U. S. Senate, of which Senator Thomas is chairman. The date for a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, of which Representative Webb of North Carolina is chairman, was uncertain as the Woman's Journal went to press, but it was expected to be held Dec. 11. The Democratic National Committee held a hearing on the question of a suffrage plank in their next platform, Dec. 7, and a similar hearing before the Republican National Committee will be held Dec. 14.

President Wilson, in his reception Dec. 6 of the envoys of the Congressional Union, gave an indication of a more sympathetic attitude regarding a national amendment than he has previously shown. It was the first time since the fall elections that the President has spoken on the question, and while he said that it was too late to consider including suffrage in his message, he declared that he hoped always to keep an open mind on the subject.

"All I can say with regard to what you are urging at present," said President Wilson, "is this: I hope I shall always have an open mind, and I shall certainly take the greatest pleasure in conferring in the most serious way with my colleagues at the other end of the city with regard to what is the right thing to do at this time concerning this great matter. I am always restrained, as some of you will remember, by the consciousness that I must speak for others as well as for myself so long as I occupy my present office and therefore I do not like to speak for others until I consult others and see what I am justified in saying."

The entire tenth floor at the New Willard Hotel will be given over to the convention of the National Association in Washington next week, and all of the sessions of the convention will take place there.

The program for the convention is as follows:

Monday, December 13: There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors during the day, and a meeting of the Executive Council will be held at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, December 14: The annual Pre-convention Executive Council meeting will be held at 9 a. m.

The convention will be called to order at 11 a. m. After a greeting by the President, reports will

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WILSON PROMISES CAREFUL THOUGHT

President and New Congress Receive Big Delegation and Petition of 500,000

President Wilson and about a hundred members of the Sixty-fourth Congress received large delegations of suffragists from the Congressional Union last Monday after an impressive parade up Pennsylvania avenue.

The President's interview with 300 women in the East Room of the White House was the climax of a day's demonstration, which included the presentation of petitions to Representatives in Congress, speech-making on the steps of the Capitol, the introduction of the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the House, and the parade, in which 1,000 were in line.

The suffrage petition, 18,000 feet long, said to bear 500,000 names, largely of voters in the suffrage States, which was brought across the continent in an automobile by Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances Joliffe of California, was lost between Washington and Wilmington, Del., by the express company which had been intrusted with the last few miles of its long journey. The delegation had another petition with them, however, and although less pretentious, it was presented to Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, on the steps of the Capitol.

"Under free government," Mr. Mondell declared, "there can be

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WILL CONGRESS HEED?

DEMOCRATS HEAR SUFFRAGE APPEAL

National Committee Listens to Debate on Question of Plank in Coming Platform

The question of a suffrage plank in the next national platform of the Democratic Party was debated for an hour Dec. 7 before the one-day session of the National Democratic Committee.

The committee took no action, but the members appeared to enjoy the debate thoroughly, and applauded each speaker liberally.

There were four groups of women on the programme. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asked for a plank in the platform. Miss Kate Gordon, president of the Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference, asked for a hearing before the Democratic convention when it meets next June. Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, the Congressional Union envoys, asked the Democrats to use their influence with members of Congress to have the suffrage amendment passed at this session, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Mrs. A. J. George spoke for the anti-suffragists.

The national Democratic convention will be held in St. Louis June 14, just a week after the election on suffrage in Iowa.

MARGARET WILSON IS GLAD TO HELP

President's Daughter in Receiving Line With Well Known Suffrage Leaders

Miss Margaret Wilson made her first public appearance for the cause at a reception on Dec. 7 at the "Little White House." She stood in the reception line with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul, shaking hands with the hundreds of women from all parts of the country who wanted to say "Thank you" to her and, through her, to her father.

"I am glad to be here. I am deeply and earnestly interested in the cause," she said over and over again.

Among the others in the receiving line were Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Dr. Cora Smith King.

32ND FEDERATION GOES ON RECORD

Louisiana Women's Clubs Pass Suffrage Resolution Without Dissenting Voice

The Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs, at its recent convention in Monroe, unanimously passed a resolution favoring equal suffrage.

As an illustration of how sentiment for votes for women is growing, a club member said: "Just think, but a couple of years ago, Louisiana Clubs were afraid to discuss the subject, and now we endorse the ballot for women without a dissenting voice."

The resolution declared that "the question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the State of Louisiana," and "that the Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs gives the cause of political equality for men and women moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principles of political equality, regardless of sex."

Thirty-two State Federations of Women's Clubs have now endorsed equal suffrage.

CONGRESS OPENS WITH SUFFRAGE MEASURES

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be given as follows: Program Committee, Mrs. Sherman M. Booth: Local Arrangements Committee, Mrs. Winston Churchill; Membership Committee, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw; Credentials Committee (preliminary report); Legal Advisor, Miss Mary Towle; Auditors, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller; Treasurer and Finance, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; Press Bureau, Mr. Charles T. Hallinan; Election Committee, Miss Gratia Erickson.

At 2.30 p. m. a conference on methods of campaign work will be held under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and this conference will continue through an evening session, beginning at 8.15 p. m.

Wednesday, December 15: The morning session, beginning at 10 a. m., will include notice of the proposed amendments to the constitution; the address by the president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; presentation of the budget by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; report of recommendations on budget from executive council; reports from the field secretary, Miss Lavinia Engle; reports from the 1915 campaign States—Pennsylvania by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing; Massachusetts by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald; New Jersey by Mrs. Edward F. Feickert and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle; New York by Mrs. Raymond Brown and Miss Mary Garrett Hay; report of the national campaign committee by Anna Howard Shaw.

The afternoon session, beginning at 2.30 p. m., will include the adoption of proposed amendments to the constitution, and a general conference of State presidents with the convention on the subject of future campaigns.

A conference on federal legislation will take place at 8.15 p. m. under the chairmanship of Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Thursday, Dec. 16: At the morning session, which opens at 10 a. m., the final report of the credentials committee will be given by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; the report from the committee on suffrage literature will be given by Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees; the State president's reports from the 1916 campaign States, Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia, will be given.

The nomination of officers will take place at 12 o'clock.

At 2.30 p. m. the report of the Congressional committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Medill McCormick will be given.

At 8.15 p. m. an informal reception to the delegates will be held in Convention Hall on the 10th floor of the New Willard.

Friday, December 17: The morning session at 10 a. m. will include the reports of the State presidents and the election of officers. During the afternoon session at 2.30 p. m., the adoption of the budget and the raising of funds will be taken up.

A conference on press work and methods of publicity, discussed under the headings of campaign publicity and general publicity, will be held at 8.15 p. m., under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles T. Hallinan.

Saturday, December 18: At the morning session, at 10 a. m., reports from the committee on resolutions, the committee on church work, by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, and the committee on presidential suffrage, by Miss Elizabeth U. Yates will be given. Any new business will also be taken up then.

A meeting of the Executive Council will be held at 3 p. m.

A meeting of the new Official Board will be held at 8.15 p. m.

Sunday, December 19: A mass meeting will be held at Poli's Theatre at 3 p. m., with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as chairman. Addresses will be made by Dr. Katharine Bement Davis and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The only collection to be taken during the convention will be taken at this meeting and will be applied toward the expenses of the present convention.

The committee on local arrangements for the national convention in Washington includes Mrs. Winston Churchill, chairman; Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, vice-chairman; Mrs. George Alexander Mosshart, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué, Miss Mary O'Toole, Miss Ethel M. Smith, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Miss Florence F. Stiles, Mrs. Helen R. Tindall, Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin.

The chairmen of sub-committees are as follows: Finance, Mrs. Helen R. Tindall; hospitality, Miss Mary O'Toole; information bureau Miss Edith J. Goode; information booth at station, Mrs. Charles T. Windle; postal service, Mrs. Ruth B. Hensey; decoration and ushers, Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin; properties and badges, Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué; seating of delegates, Mrs. George Alexander Mosshart; guides, Miss Florence F. Stiles; hotels and restaurants, Miss Louisa Wallace Puffer; mass meeting at theatre, Miss Ethel M. Smith; decoration of shops, Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner; editor, Mrs. Allen Hoar.

AT THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION in Washington from December 14 to 19 the Woman's Journal will have desk room. A representative will be in charge during convention hours, and will be ready to give information and make appointments. At the desk new subscriptions may be ordered, renewals may be paid, single copies and other literature may be purchased or ordered. A Kampaign Kit and new posters will be on exhibition. Delegates will be interested to watch the Woman's Journal space, for the display will be changed every day.

Delegates representing the Woman's Journal will be Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell and Mr. Howard L. Blackwell, of New Jersey and Massachusetts, Miss Mildred Hadden of Ohio, Mrs. Sara Halley of Georgia, Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and Miss Agnes E. Ryan of Iowa and Massachusetts.

Delegates are invited to call at the Woman's Journal desk for a souvenir of the occasion.

Agnes E. Ryan.

WILSON PROMISES CAREFUL THOUGHT

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no more important question than one involving the suffrage rights of half the people."

From the Capitol steps the suffragists wound "a triumphant course, gleaming with purple and gold, and jubilant with brass bands," as the New York Tribune describes it, down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House. The petition was wound in a great, fat scroll around a long, golden pole carried by women from New Jersey, the President's own State.

In the East Room they were greeted by the President, who entered quickly from a side door, and smiled as he saw the circle of earnest faces looking into his. Then Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, stepped forward and introduced Miss Joliffe, first of the Western envoys.

"Mr. President, I speak as a Democrat," said Miss Joliffe. "I

Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, President West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association

worked for you and talked for you in 1912. This is the first request I have made of the Democratic administration — that you put this matter of justice to women ahead of all other political considerations. We want to help you, but you must first help us. There will be a fund of gratitude from 4,000,000 women waiting for the political party which frees our sisters."

Mrs. Sara Bard Field reminded the President that the greatest of men sometimes changed their minds, and to prove it she quoted from his own experience with the question of preparedness. Mr. Wilson smiled.

"Miss Martin and ladies," he said, stepping forward to look at the petition a second, "I did not come here anticipating the necessity of making an address of any kind. As you have just heard, I hope it is true that I am not a man set stiffly beyond the possibility of learning. I hope that I shall continue to be a learner as long as I live.

"I can only say to you this afternoon that nothing could be more impressive than the presentation of such a request in such numbers and backed up by such influences as undoubtedly stand back of you. Unhappily, it is too late for me to consider what is to go into my message, because that went out to the newspapers a week ago; and I have the habit—perhaps the habit of the teacher—of confining my utterances to one subject at a time, for fear that two subjects might compete with one another for prominence.

Too Late for Message

"I have felt obliged in the present posture of affairs to devote my message to one subject, and am, therefore, sorry to say that it is too late to take under consideration your request that I embody this in my message. All I can say, with regard to what you are urging at present, is this:

"I hope I shall have an open mind, and I shall certainly take the greatest pleasure in conferring in the most serious way with my colleagues at the other end of the city with regard to what is the right thing to do at the time concerning this great matter. I am always restrained, as some of you will remember, by the consciousness that I must speak for others as well as myself so long as I occupy my present office, and, therefore, I do not like to speak for others until I see what I am justified in saying.

"This visit of yours will remain in my mind not only as a delightful compliment, but also as a very impressive thing, which undoubtedly will make it necessary for all of us to consider very carefully what it is right for us to do.

"I should be glad to shake hands with you all."

Mrs. Walter J. Adams, of Norfolk, said: "You know, Mr. President, the best thing about a message to Congress might be a good postscript, and we women of Virginia are so glad you are going to marry a good Virginia woman that we just feel sure you won't go back on us."

Little Henrietta Lowenberg, of Philadelphia, got a definite promise from the President. She was eight years old that day, and as she marched past she dropped him a pretty little curtesy and piped up:

She Will Have Peace and Votes

"Mr. President, I am eight years old today, and for a present I want peace and votes for women."

"All right, little girl, you shall have them," laughed Mr. Wilson.

"THE NEW WORLD"

A Review of a Poem by Witter Bynner (Mitchell, Kennerley, New York)

By JOSEPHINE PEABODY MARKS

It would be idle for any true lover, either of Democracy or of one mere woman-creature, to say that he had given unbiased consideration to this book. For poetry of such live significance, such a definite challenge, a neutral mind is impossible.

I shall candidly announce then that this book is to me a thing of great Beauty, high courage and rare fulfillment. And to minds that ache for some message from the world of art to soothe our present torment, Mr. Bynner's adventure here sounds with bugles of rescue.

For it is an adventure as well as a book. And the few litterateurs who cling in these days to the denunciation of all art that might be suspected of a spiritual content, may be warned not to vex themselves with such a book. Yet even for them it would have technical lures not a few, because of the lovely adroitness with which it turns mere colloquy into cadence, and beguiles the speech of every day into deepening music as it follows its own way of discovery, the way of the understanding heart:—and that heart, once and forever, a lover's heart.

It is no new starting point for his adventure that Mr. Bynner takes; it is one with the old wisdom of the young Dante and his group of brother poets. But the young American's wistfulness must traverse lands and seas undreamed of by those brother poets; his high heart must meet the challenge flung down by our Democracy, and find some fusing Credo for this welter of races and problems, this overwhelming miscellany of human needs and failures.

Stirring philosophy and human feeling are so inwoven here that I do not find it easy to detach, as phrases, any of the weather-gleams that shimmer through these pages. Some of it is said, not sung, to be sure. It matters not at all, in so sustained a flight. The sum of it is music, to mind and ear.

I shall quote the first page only, for I do not know who could leave it without following on to the end.

Celia was laughing. Hopefully I said:
"How shall this beauty that we share,
This love, remain aware
Beyond our happy breathing of the air?
How shall it be fulfilled and perfected? . . .
If you were dead,
How then should I be comforted?"
But Celia knew instead:
"He who finds beauty here, shall find it there."
A halo gathered round her hair.
I looked and saw her wisdom bare
The living bosom of the countless dead.
. . . And there
I laid my head.

"The Charmed Spectacles" is a ittle volume of delightful fairy tales by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, who has done such excellent work as Chairman of Church Work for the National Suffrage Association. It is published by Richard G. Badger, Boston.

The Forerunner Calendar for 1916, made up of quotations from Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and adorned with her portrait, is one of he brightest and most thought-provoking calendars of the season.

"A Marriage Cycle" is a collection of the love poems written by Alice Freeman Palmer, published now, thirteen years after her death, by her husband, Professor George Herbert Palmer. It is a rare book, revealing the heart and soul of a rare woman. Though very different, it is in the same class with Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." It is a new proof how beautiful and idyllic love may be between a high-minded man and woman, both of whom believe in equal rights. Professor Palmer's tender foreword is as fine in its way as the poems. The book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

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SUFFRAGE BAZAAR NETS LARGE SUM

Bay State Women Gratified at Festival's Success and Report $9,200 Proceeds

The report for the Bay State Suffrage Festival last October at the Copley Plaza, Boston, which was received last week from Mrs. Mira H. Pitman, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, shows that $9,200 was netted for the association.

"The committee are gratified at the splendid results," says Mrs. Pitman, "and wish to extend heartiest thanks to the enthusiastic suffragists throughout the State for helping to make such a success possible."

The receipts were as follows, according to the report of the treasurer, Fanny C. Osgood:

Arlington and Lexington, $298.04; Amherst, $33.48; Brockton and North Easton, $50.36; Brookline, $1131.61; Boston, $495.59; Miss Silsbee, $100; Bundle, $30; Concord, $287.75; Cohasset, $31.75; Chelsea, $37.25; Dover, $40.35; dance, $767; Equal Franchise, $783.60; Everett, $46; Essex, $46.25; Framingham, $52; Fitchburg, $21.05; fashion fete, $120.35; Gloucester, $22.16; Greenfield League, $2.85; Holyoke, $41.15; Harvard, $37.60; Indian woman, $20.80; lunch set, $70; Merrimac Valley, $200.07; Malden, $60; Medford, $48.46; Melrose, $63.20; Milton, Jr., $20; Milton, $74.40; Marshfield, $50.02; Newton, $106.25; Needham, $6.20; North Shore, $230.35; Norwood-Walpole, $81; propaganda, $85.20; Players' League, $62.35; Roxbury, $101.05; Roxbury Suffrage Club, $5.30; Springfield, $198.50; Spring-Whittemore, $847; Somerville, $51; Stoughton, $10; sale at headquarters, $547.97; the dansant, $170.45; Writers' League, $165.50; ways and means, $565.25; Winchester, $243.96; Wellesley, $257.80; Wakefield, $21.10; Ware League, $313.30; Cambridge, $339.82; contributions, $108.75; special contributions (Mrs. Pitman $500, Mrs. O. Ames $500, Mrs R. G. Shaw $200), $1200; contributions, $171.50; posters, $7; ways and means extra at meeting, $2.50; made up at meeting, $5.28; total receipts, $10,687.70.

The expenses were $1487.70, and the net profit $9200.

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COATS

Dark blue corduroy coats, full lined, with fur collars. Were $25.00, now $10.00.

Black and white check plaid coat with wide plush trimming. Was $25.00, now $10.00.

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Combination of silk, satin and serge, several styles. Were $20.00 and $25.00, now $10.00.

All colors serge dresses, trimmed with silk braid and tailored buttons to match. Were $20.00, now $12.50.

Dark blue serge dresses, trimmed with silk braid and tailored buttons. Were $20.00, now $12.50.

Dark blue serge dresses, velvet and satin trimmed, all colors. Were $10.50, now $6.75.

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These were formerly priced at $5.00 and $6.00.

Black and white silk tub waists in smart effects, with convertible collars and soft turn-back cuffs, trimmed with imported French pearl buttons, were $5.00 now $1.98 to $3.00.

French flannel tailored waists in the new stripe effects with reversible collars. Were $2.95, now $1.95.

Shirtwaists in cotton voile and organdie with fine machine hand-embroidery, tailor-made, low and high necks, some with convertible collars. Were $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, now $1.00.

Georgette crepe waists combined with satin surah, in midnight blue, African brown and Russian green, with four-in-hand ties of contrasting colors. Were $12.50, now $5.00.

Tailored crepe de chine waists in new stripe effect. Were $5.00, now $2.00.

Combination brown and white georgette crepe waist. Was $10.00, now $4.00.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

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THE COMING CONGRESS

The nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage was the first measure introduced in the U. S. Senate at the opening of Congress. This was quickly followed by its introduction in the House.

During the many years that the National Suffrage Association has been asking Congress for this amendment, there has never been a time when the question commanded so much public attention and respect as it does today. The strong interest felt in it is shown by the large space given to it in the press reports from Washington.

Hitherto it has been looked upon as mainly a Western idea; but the enormous minority votes cast for it this year in four conservative Eastern States have shown that it has a strong backing also in the East. It is now clear to all persons with political foresight that equal suffrage is bound to come. The fact that women can already vote for President in twelve States of the Union makes it an element to be seriously considered in the national political situation.

Among the many momentous questions that will come before this Congress, there is none where a right decision will do more unmixed good or win more unanimous approval from posterity than this great question of votes for women. It is not only a matter of doing justice to half the citizens of the United States. It means putting into their hands a useful modern tool, with which they can do more and better service to their country. Let Congress submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States!

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND MORMONISM

We continue this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy quotes a Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye as saying that Mormonism owns Utah and controls most of the other suffrage States. The Hon Everett Colby says of the statement that Mormon ism not only controls Utah but holds the balance of power in Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, California, Washington and Oregon:

"There is no evidence whatever to support the assertion. The World's Almanac of 1912 gives the number of communicants in the Mormon Church as 356,000. The U. S. Census of 1910 gives the combined population in those States as 5,920,815. It is foolish to suppose that 356,000 persons can hold the balance of power in a population of nearly 6,000,000, especially when everyone knows that the great bulk of the Mormon population live in the single State of Utah. It is natural that Utah should be represented in the U. S. Senate by a Mormon. That the Mormons do not hold the balance of power in the other suffrage States is made clear by the fact that they never have elected a Congressman. No one of these States has even elected a Mormon to any State office, or had a Mormon as chairman of a State Committee of any political party. If the Mormons hold the balance of power, it is strange that in no one of these States have any political rewards ever fallen to a Mormon. Let it be remembered, too, that there are 38,000,000 communicants of other churches in the United States. If these 38,000,000 cannot prevent 356,000 from Mormonizing them, then they deserve to be ruled by Mormons" (Woman's Journal, Sept. 4, 1915).

U. S. Senator Borah of Idaho, in a recent address in Boston, mentioned that the newspaper organ of the Mormon Church had strenuously fought his election to the U. S. Senate. As he was elected, it seems clear that the Mormon Church does not control Idaho. Even in Utah, its control is not complete. At the presidential election of 1912, the head of the Mormon Church advised his people to vote for Taft. Yet the combined vote cast in Utah for Wilson and Roosevelt was about half as large again as the vote cast for Taft.

In the Utah Constitutional Convention, the fight against woman suffrage was led by Brigham H. Roberts, a well-known Mormon polygamist.

A. S. S.

WHERE SUFFRAGE STARTED

Mr. Conroy says: "The Mormon Church originated the votes for women idea in this country." It was originated by Margaret Brent of Maryland in 1647, and was first put into practical effect in New Jersey (under Quaker influence) in 1776. In modern times, it began with Wyoming, which gave women full suffrage in 1869. No Mormon was a member of that Legislature or had anything to do with it.

NO ONE HAS DONE IT

Mr. Conroy asks, "What have the women voters done to check the growth of Mormonism?" What did the President and Congress do to check it during the many years while Utah was a Territory and the United States government had absolute legal control over it? Nothing efficacious. Mormonism kept right on spreading. It is spreading now, in New York and in many other States where women do not vote. If no effective way to check the growth of a religious delusion has yet been devised, either by any Legislature of men or by the Congress of the United States, representing the combined wisdom of all the men of the country, women cannot rationally be set down as unfit for suffrage because they have not found a method to accomplish it.

A. S. B.

"MERE IMITATORS"

Mr. Conroy asserts, on the authority of William Hard and V. D. Jordan, that "when woman suffrage is introduced it brings in nothing new in the way of legislation;" and he declares that the suffrage States have been "mere imitators." William Hard and V. D. Jordan were imperfectly informed. The first Juvenile Court and the first mothers' pension law were established in Australia, where women vote. Colorado was the first State to introduce the important principle of "contributory delinquency" in dealing with children, and many other States have since copied the Colorado law. This provides that when a child is an offender, if it can be shown that any grown person contributed to the child's delinquency, by neglect or otherwise, that person shall be punished as well as the child. For instance, if a saloon keeper lets children hang about in his saloon in bad company, and one of the children commits some breach of the law, the saloon keeper is punished as having contributed to the child's delinquency. The consequence was that instead of encouraging little boys and girls to frequent saloons, the saloon keepers became vigilant to drive them out.

There are other matters of legislation in which suffrage States have pioneered the way; but the question is totally irrelevant. William Hard and V. D. Jordan found ample evidence that desirable legislation had often been secured more easily and more quickly in consequence of equal suffrage. When Mr. Conroy says that, "according to these suffragist investigators," there has been "nothing whatever gained," he totally misrepresents their conclusions.

MORE THAN HALF OVER

It is true enough that "the biggest revolutions in the standing of woman before the law have all been accomplished." When a married woman could not control a cent of her property or earnings, when she could not make a will or a contract, when her husband had the legal right to lock her up and to beat her, there was a greater difference between her position and that of a married woman today than there is between the position of a married woman who can vote and one who cannot. When the equal rights movement is denounced as revolutionary, we have often pointed out that the revolution is already more than half over. As it has not yet led to any of the disasters which were freely predicted all along its course, by anti-suffragists, it is fair to conclude that the disasters which they are predicting now will prove equally visionary.

"FIRST ADVOCATED BY MEN"

Mr. Conroy says that various kinds of desirable legislation, including equal guardianship and married women's property rights, were "first conceived and advocated by men," and first enacted in male suffrage States. In regard to many of these it would be hard to prove who first conceived the idea. Even John Stuart Mill, that very early advocate of equal rights for women, ascribed many of his ideas on that subject to his wife. The first equal guardianship law of New York originated with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and that of Kansas with Lucy Stone. We know of no others earlier than these.

In boasting that many improvements were made in the laws before women voted, Mr. Conroy does not mention that these were made largely through the efforts of suffragists, who believe that they had a much longer and harder job of it than they would have had if women had been voters. Almost all these improvements were fought by anti-suffragists. The "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" circulated for six years, under its official imprint, a leaflet opposing the proposal to give fathers and mothers the joint custody and guardianship of their children, and upholding the old law which gave the father the sole control of them. Equal guardianship was gained in Massachusetts before it was in California; but Massachusetts women got it only after 55 years of effort. California women got it from the first Legislature that met after women obtained the ballot; although, before that, repeated Legislatures had voted it down.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE STATES AHEAD

Mr. Conroy asserts that "male suffrage States lead in legislation for the benefit of women in industry," and that "Massachusetts leads them all." Anyone who makes so monstrous a misstatement as that would be capable of saying almost anything. Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming have an eight-hour day for women. In Massachusetts women may be worked ten hours a day.

Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industry, filled five columns of fine type in the Boston Sunday Post of Oct. 24, 1915, with an enumeration of points where Massachusetts laws bear grievously hard upon working women and children. One is in regard to rest. All the progressive industrial countries and States of Europe and America require an hour of rest to be given once in so many hours to women and young persons employed in factories, workshops, etc. In Europe this is done avowedly to protect the health of the boy babies born to these women, so that they may become strong soldiers. Massachusetts allows women to be worked for six hours on end without a rest period, and in some cases allows six hours and a half. The only other States (having such legislation at all) that allow so long a stretch of work as six hours are Roumania, Italy and Russia. Massachusetts stands fourth in this dark list! Moreover, Massachusetts is the only one of the American States (having such legislation at all) that has cut the period of rest down from an hour to 30 minutes. She requires it only in factories and workshops, and even in these she exempts from the requirement some of the hardest, noisiest and most nerve-racking, such as iron works, glass works, paper mills, letter presses, print works, bleaching and dye works, and as many more as the State Board of Labor may choose to exempt. New Zealand requires a rest period after every four and a half hours of work.

In Massachusetts shops and factories, women have to clean the machinery with rags. The rags are often foul, and sometimes infected, and the girls get felons and other troubles from using them. In California employers are forbidden to supply employees with wiping rags made from clothing or bedding, or with any soiled rags that have not been sterilized.

The list might be lengthened. It is no wonder that at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, when it met in Boston, Massachusetts was reproached for having dropped behind in the protection of working women.

A. S. B.

INFANT MORTALITY

Mr. Conroy asserts that New York City and Boston lead in the reduction of infant mortality. Boston has reduced it to 160.9 deaths per 1000 of the population under one year old, and New York to 130.6. New Zealand has reduced it to 64.

Among cities in the United States with over 100,000 population, two Massachusetts cities show the highest death rate of babies—Lowell 203.4, and Fall River 239.5.

THE BALLOT HELPS

Mr. Conroy says that in the suffrage States women "have not helped themselves with the ballot." They have helped themselves to eight-hour laws in Washington, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. In Washington they had tried for eight years to get an eight-hour law, without success. After they obtained the ballot, the very next Legislature granted it. In California they have since gained a large extension and broadening of the eight-hour law which was passed by the same Legislature that voted overwhelmingly for the equal suffrage constitutional amendment. In Utah they have gained a nine-hour a day and 54 hour a week law. "Massachusetts passed a 54 hour a week law as

(Continued on page 396.)

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NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

A statement which was credited to the Republican State leaders recently appeared in the Providence Evening Tribune to the effect that it had been decided to kill the property qualification and woman suffrage resolutions in the coming Legislature.

Mrs. George E. Dunbar, chairman of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Party, immediately answered that such a statement "would convey the idea that political issues which concern more than half the citizens of Rhode Island are passed upon before the Legislature convenes.

"The fact that property qualification for voting is still retained only in this little State labels us as archaic and unprogressive among the sisterhood of States. The fact that woman suffrage has not yet secured a majority vote in some States is no criterion by which the expression of the people of this State should be stifled in view of the fact that several of the more progressive States have declared in favor. As with the manhood suffrage and anti-slavery principles, the abolition of property qualification for voting and woman suffrage cannot be killed by political tricksters."

District 3 of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, of which Miss Enid Pierce is captain, is a hotbed of activity. The district brought Miss Mary McDowell from Chicago to speak at a banquet given on Saturday night, Dec. 4. They have also run a successful sale for three nights. Speakers included Miss Mary F. Jackson, the president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. James W. Algeo, Miss Marie Stuart and Mrs Jerome M. Filtz.

TELLS HOW SHE BECAME CONVERT

Vermont Leader in Striking Address Declares Study of Suffrage Changed Her Views

Dr. Grace Sherwood, of St. Albans, the new president of the Vermont Equal Suffrage Association, made a telling address on "Equal Suffrage" at the Universalist Church in Rutland, Nov. 29. "Five years ago had anyone foretold that I would ever favor suffrage, I should have noted that person as somewhat unbalanced mentally and one who would bear watching," she said. "My vision took in nothing beyond the fact of the 'vote' and that women wanted to do the same things politically as men and in the same way.

"Two years ago I was on the fence. A good way to get on the other side may always be expressed by these few words, 'When I come to think about it.' When I really came to study and think about it, my vision cleared and broadened. I see now that suffrage does not mean merely the right to vote. It means the education and development incident to the franchise. This broader view comes in so many ways when we relax our will power and get into harmony with conditions which before seemed hopelessly antagonistic."

The meeting was largely attended and was held under the auspices of the Rutland Equal Suffrage League.

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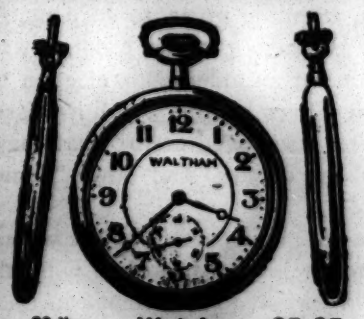

20-Year Gold Filled Watches $5.85

We are offering genuine Waltham and Elgin highly jeweled watches. Cases are 20-year gold filled; stamped so by the manufacturer; each watch is tested to keep accurate time, having exposed pallets, cut expance balance, patent bregut hair spring, exposed winding wheels with the very latest style dials. Open or closed face. Engraved, plain or engine-turned designs, 12 and 16 sizes.

These are truly dependable and excellent watches as Christmas gifts for gentlemen. At this extremely low price you are getting the best watch value in Boston. $12.50 value.

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(Continued from page 394.)

the culmination of about forty years of effort by indirect influence to improve conditions in industry. Utah passed a nine-hour law for women after less than two years of effort. Women with votes got this law from the first Legislature of which they asked it," says "The Wage-Earning Woman and the State," by Edith Abbott and Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge (page 17). Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs, who led the struggle for the nine-hour law, wrote in the Woman's Journal of May 27, 1911: "If we had not had the vote we should not have succeeded."

The women have gained mothers' pension laws in practically all the suffrage States, and a large amount of miscellaneous welfare legislation.

They have also gained a better enforcement of the protective legislation already existing. Ellis Meredith says that in Denver the ordinance requiring seats for saleswomen was never enforced till after women had a vote. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, whose long experience as an officer of the Consumers' League gives weight to her words, says: "In the States where women vote, there is far better enforcement of the laws which protect working girls" (The Wage Earner and the Ballot, page 1).

SUFFRAGE AND WAGES

Mr. Conroy claims that the ballot cannot help women's wages. Four suffrage States and no non-suffrage States have a State-wide law requiring that women teachers in the public schools shall receive equal pay when they do equal work. Colorado has a minimum salary law for teachers, requiring that no teacher shall be paid less than $50 a month. If the locality cannot afford to pay so much, the State makes it up. Colorado is the only State having this law.

Four suffrage States, California, Oregon, Washington and Kansas, have compulsory minimum wage legislation for women. The powers of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission are only advisory. In Utah the law requires that no girl under 18 shall be paid less than 75 cents a day, no adult learner or apprentice less than 90 cents a day; and no experienced woman less than $1.25 per day. In Massachusetts any starvation wage is legal.

It may be freely granted that there are many factors which affect wages in private employment more than the ballot does; yet these minimum wage laws have raised the pay and improved the condition of thousands of girls.

In public employment the effect of the ballot is more direct. In Chicago it has just been announced that the men and women employed in the public institutions are henceforth to receive the same pay when they do the same work.

Mr. Conroy quotes Dr. Helen Sumner as saying: "Taking public employment as a whole, women in Colorado receive considerably less remuneration than men." He does not add that Dr. Sumner says this is because men hold most of the higher positions—a state of things which will probably long outlast women's disfranchisement—but that where the work done is the same, the salary is the same.

Mr. Conroy says that in Colorado a woman's average pay is 47 per cent. of a man's, and in Massachusetts 62 per cent. Women's wages in Colorado are higher than the average of women's wages in the country at large; but men's wages in Colorado are so much higher than the average of men's wages in the country at large that the gap between the two averages is wider than in Massachusetts. This certainly does not bear out the claim Mr. Conroy makes later on, that equal suffrage will lower men's wages.

So far as we are aware, the suffragists have never argued that the average pay of men and women should be equal, but that they should have equal pay when they do equal work. In suffrage States this is the case with men and women in public employ. In private employ, the benefit of the ballot, both to men and to women, has proved to be not so much in raising their wages as in bettering their conditions of labor, securing shorter hours, improved sanitary conditions, etc.

Mr. Conroy claims that women cannot do equal work with men, because they have less physical strength. This is true of work where muscular strength is the main qualification, but there are many kinds of work where this is not the case. Mr. Conroy's contention that there is little if any discrimination against women in wages on account of sex is, of course, wholly untenable.

Mr. Conroy quotes Samuel Gompers as saying that a vote does not mean a job, and that it does not necessarily mean equal pay. But Mr. Gompers believes that a vote is of great value to the workers, and he has declared often and emphatically that women ought to have it.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND NIGHT WORK

Mr. Conroy says that some desirable laws—"notably the law prohibiting night work"—have not yet been passed in suffrage States. Of the 37 States where women cannot vote for members of the Legislature very few have prohibited night work for women, only three, unless some recent change has been made in the law and yet many of the 37 are industrial States. Not one of the eleven States where women vote for members of the Legislature is an industrial State, and the need of a law forbidding night work has not yet become pressing. Very few women in the suffrage States are engaged in night work.

As a matter of fact, there is more night work by women in Massachusetts than in any suffrage State. Here night work is forbidden in some kinds of labor, but not in others. Mrs. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industry says in the article in the Boston Post already quoted:

"Witness the thousands of night office building scrubwomen who get up at 3 A. M., ride, often standing, in overcrowded 'cleaning-women cars,' to the business buildings, and scrub there on their knees from 4 A. M. till 8 or 9, then go home, do the housework, snatching what crumbs of sleep they may, and soon must take the cars back to the noisy city buildings and again go down on their hands and knees and scrub from 5 or 6 until 8 or 9 P. M." The telephone girls and others also work at night.

MARRIED WOMEN AND VOTES

Mr. Conroy says that the average woman is married and has children. Happily, this is true. He assumes that a married woman ought not to vote. "Her interests are domestic," he says, "and she will vote with the men." She needs the vote to protect her domestic interests. The health of her children is a matter of domestic interest. When Tammany came back into power in New York some years ago, the rate of deaths from those diseases that are due to breathing putrid dust immediately went up, because the efficiency of the street cleaning went down. Pure food, pure water, clean milk, wholesome housing, adequate playgrounds, the protection of her children from moral dangers—all these are things that relate directly to a woman's domestic interests; and upon many of them she feels more keenly than her husband.

Mr. Conroy says her interests "are community interests, and the community takes care of them as a matter of self-protection." Unfortunately, most of our large cities could tell another tale. These things are for the interest of the whole community, but the community often fails to take care of them. When women vote, it stimulates the attention given to such matters. After the women of Chicago got the ballot, it was noted that for the first time at an aldermanic election the question of saving babies' lives became a political issue. All the candidates were questioned as to what they would do about the garbage disposal and other "domestic" problems.

While the vote is important to the woman in industry, The Woman's Journal has often pointed out that it is even more important to the woman in the home.

A. S. B.

WORKERS AND VOTES

Mr. Corroy says: "There are in this country 24,555,754 females over 21 years of age. Of these only one in five is gainfully employed." This would be almost 5,000,000. He continues:

"Now, if the woman in industry needs the ballot, she must need it in order that she may match her political power against the political power of all others in the community. But there are 25,122,802 males of 21 in the United States, and approximately 20,000,000 females whose interests are domestic and who will vote with the men. Imagine the woman in industry in a contest of votes with this aggregation!"

This assumes that everybody except working girls wants to have working girls badly treated, and would oppose protective legislation for them. The workingmen, as a rule, favor such protective legislation; and when the working women are able to add their own votes to their brothers', it increases the amount of pressure that can be brought to bear for it. Then there are the millions of women who have been employed in industry, and have graduated out of it into matrimony, and who still remember and sympathize with the working girls' needs. And finally there are the great numbers of club women and other women of humanitarian feelings who are interested in getting better protection for working girls and better enforcement of such protective legislation as already exists. They are heartily dreaded by the interests that exploit women by making them work long hours and under unsanitary conditions.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE

Mr. Conroy says: "The facts prove beyond a doubt that the liquor interests have nothing to fear and the temperance interests have nothing to expect from votes for women." Let us look at the facts.

The women of Oregon and Arizona got the ballot in 1912 and a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition was adopted in 1914, at the first general election in which the women could vote.

The women of Washington got the ballot in 1910 and a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition was adopted in 1914, at the second general election in which the women could vote.

In all these States, both the friends and the enemies of prohibition attribute its victory to the women.

The women of California got the ballot in 1911. In the three years from 1911 to 1915, the number of no-license towns has increased from 200 to 690 (Anti-Saloon League Year Book for 1915, Page 120). The Legislature of 1913 passed a State law requiring saloons to close from 2 to 6 A. M., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco. Of the cities and towns in Southern California, 183 are dry and only 28 wet.

Mr. Conroy says: "Pasadena, Cal., a dry city during all its previous history, went wet at the first election after women were given the vote." This falsehood was contradicted in The Woman's Journal when it first appeared by Mr. J. H. Braly, a distinguished summer resident of Pasadena. Before women had the ballot, the sale of liquor was permitted in Pasadena, under certain restrictions. At the first election in which women voted, two proposed ordinances were placed before the voters, one to make the existing restrictions more stringent, the other a very drastic one for total prohibition. The former was carried, the latter defeated.

Although repeatedly contradicted, this falsehood about Pasadena has been persistently circulated for years. Finally Miss Rebecca Brown secured from the city officials of Pasadena a certified copy of the ordinance that was really passed. She took this to the officers of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Society in Boston, and a few days before the election of Nov. 2, 1915, they at last removed the misstatement about Pasadena from their leaflet on the liquor question. A. S. B.

WYOMING AND TEMPERANCE

It can hardly be claimed that these four States were slow in showing an advance on the temperance question after women got the ballot. Mr. Conroy says: "Not a single State went dry with women voting before 1914." Until after 1910, the only States that had women voting were the four Rocky Mountain States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. All of these were mining States, where the men outnumbered the women, and where the traditions and atmosphere were such as to make it inevitable that they should be slow to adopt prohibition.

Yet even in Wyoming, where there were about twice as many men as women, the influence of the women voters soon made itself felt. Away back in the Territorial days the Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Churches in Northern Colorado and Wyoming, wrote of the woman suffrage law: "Liquor sellers and gamblers are unanimous in cursing it." He added:

"The very best ladies of this Territory vote; and, as they generally vote on the right side of all questions, the lies told to their detriment originate with men of the 'baser sort'; with defeated demagogues and the meanest kind of politicions, who hate the majority of the women because of their pure lives and independent ballots" (Thirteen Years' Experience in Wyoming, Page 2).

Chief Justice Groesbeck, of Wyoming, a strong opponent of gambling and disorderly behavior, wrote in 1897:

"The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of temperance, morality and good government, and opposed to drunkenness, gambling and immorality. Our liquor licenses are very heavy, and the laws and ordinances are severe against the sale or furnishing of liquor to minors or to habitual drunkards" (Falsehoods about Wyoming, Page 1).

For a long time the few and scattered women of Wyoming could obtain little more than high license. At present 96,000 of the State's 97,594 square miles are under prohibition (Anti-Saloon Year Book for 1915, Page 214), including all the unincorporated portion of the State. The incorporated towns and villages are under license and municipal council option. Five of the incorporated cities are dry and the Sunday closing law is vigorously enforced throughout the State.

W. C. Deming, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, says in the Brooklyn Eagle of Oct. 15, 1915: "Women are very strong for strict regulation of the liquor traffic. Saloons have been driven from all unincorporated villages. They were formerly at every cross road; but they are now conducted only where there is plenty of police regulation, and under high license." A. S. B.

(To be continued.)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

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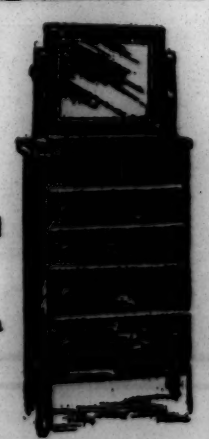
Mahogany Dresser $30.00



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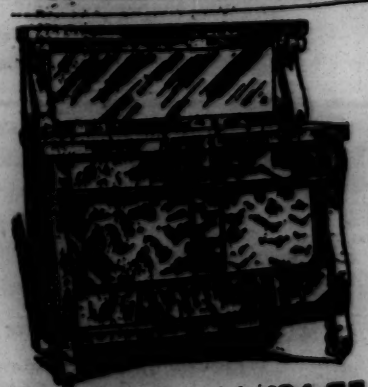

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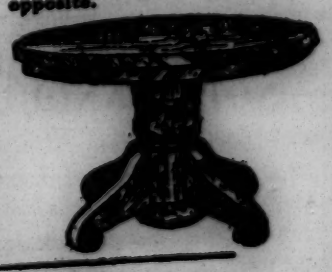

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NASHUA SCENE OF STATE CONVENTION

Election of Officers and Interesting Speeches Are Feature of New Hampshire Meeting

The annual convention of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association was held at Nashua Dec. 2 and 3. The opening session, presided over by the State president, Miss Martha S. Kimball, was devoted to the appointment of a nominating committee for the election of officers and to addresses by Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester Union-Leader, John R. McLane of Manchester and Secretary of State E. C. Bean.

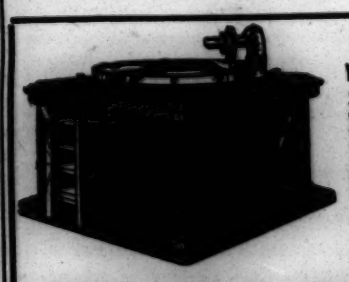
The afternoon session started with reports on industrial relations and conditions in various towns and cities. Mrs. Inez Mason of Dover and Mrs. Frank Knox of Manchester were the chief speakers. At 3 o'clock the meeting was thrown open to the public, and a large and enthusiastic audience attended, despite the inclement weather. Mrs. J. N. Woodward, president of the Nashua League, gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth responded. Other speakers were Mrs. Susan Bancroft and Mrs. James W. Remick of Concord, Mrs. Winston Churchill of Cornish and Miss Zona Gale, who gave an original reading of a scene at a woman's meeting. The afternoon closed with an informal gathering and tea under the auspices of the Nashua association.

United States Senator Moses E. Clapp was the chief speaker at the evening session, which was largely attended. The second day's session was devoted entirely to business matters, and the election of officers.

The following officers were elected: Miss Martha S. Kimball of Portsmouth, president; Mrs. Winston Churchill, Cornish, first vice-president; Mrs. Anne Read Knox, Manchester, second vice-president; Dr. Inez Ford Mason, Dover, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert P. Johnson, Manchester, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft, Concord, and Miss Anna Stearns of Nashua, auditors.

The association went on record as favoring the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment to the constitution and pledged itself to renewed campaign efforts in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire E. S. A. has opened headquarters in the Eagle building on Elm street, Manchester. Mrs. Mary Post, a trained worker, is in charge, and the Manchester League will give co-operation. The headquarters will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 p. m. Mrs. Post was in charge of the Paterson headquarters in New Jersey for six months.



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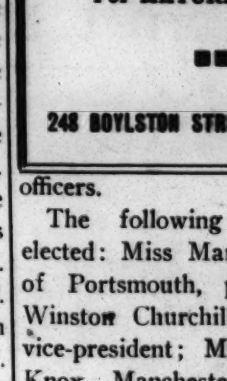

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To discover whether the women of Cambridge, Mass., shall be permitted to exercise their full right of school suffrage, former Senator Roger Sherman Hoar will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against City Clerk Edward J. Brandon of Cambridge to compel him to place on the women's ballot the names of the mayoralty candidates, inasmuch as the mayor of Cambridge, under the new charter, is also chairman of the school committee of that city.

Miss Margaret Foley
For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of
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THE MAN AND THE WOMAN—A delightful book suffragists should read. Order your copy now. Postpaid $1.00. Address, H. A. Stewart, Jenifer, Ala. [Mr. Stewart is member Alabama Legislature and friend of equal suffrage.—Editor.] T2

SITUATIONS.

CULTURED YOUNG LADY desires position as companion to lady wishing travel and change. Can start at once. References exchanged. "T," Woman's Journal. (45)

NOTICE! NOTICE!—15,000 men and women will get U. S. Government Jobs this year. $75.00 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H194, Rochester, N. Y.

NUMEROUS WOMEN DIRECT SCHOOLS

Over 2,500 Conspicuous Positions Held in Educational Lines—Many County Heads

Women hold many executive educational positions in the United States, according to the Bureau of Education's directory for 1915-16, issued last week. Of the 12,000 conspicuous positions, largely of an administrative character, 2,500 are held by women. These women are college presidents, State and county superintendents of education, directors of industrial schools, heads of departments in colleges and universities, directors of schools for the afflicted and librarians.

Twenty-four out of 622 colleges and universities are presided over by women. Of the nearly 3,000 county superintendents 508 are women. One State, Montana, has all women as county superintendents. Wyoming has all women except two. Kentucky is the only Southern State that utilizes women in this office; the State has twenty-six women as county superintendents.

Out of 1,300 public and society libraries women supervise 1,075.

The Government Bureau of Education itself exemplifies the call for women in executive educational positions; eleven of the thirty-three bureau officials listed in the directory are women.

When women are taking such a prominent part in the education of the country, why should they not be given a full voice in its government?

ENGLISH WOMAN HAS NEW HONOR

Appointment of Prominent Suffrage Worker on British Legation Opens Up New Activity

The appointment of a prominent suffragist leader, Miss Pressley Smith, as assistant secretary in the British legation at Christiania is a departure in British policy and a tribute to the work of British women in the war. When the campaign for suffrage was being waged before the war Sir Edward Grey declared himself a supporter of equal rights for the sexes, and several members of Parliament asked if the minister of foreign affairs would dare to show the courage of his convictions by appointing women to the diplomatic service. A practical answer to the question has now been given.

Miss Pressley Smith has been the organizer of the National Union for Suffrage in Edinburgh for the last two and a half years, and since the war began has shown fine organizing ability in the management of societies for the relief of soldiers and sailors and their families. Prominent advocates of the woman's movement have been urging the government to open the higher branches of the civil service to university women and have urged their suitability for diplomacy.

I have always believed that the good women of our country could be trusted equally with the men in the use of the ballot.—Wm. R. Ely, Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y.

Politics does not degrade a good man, nor will it degrade a good woman.—Guy Ham.

WOMEN LEADERS ON FORD SHIP

Many Prominent Suffragists Sailed—Jane Addams Prevented by Illness But Will Go Later

The complete list of women who sailed from New York last Saturday on the peace ship chartered by Mr. Henry Ford is as follows:

Miss Blanche Anderson, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Miss Lottie M. Blair, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Katrina M. Brewster, Mrs. Ada Moss Clark, Miss Grace de Graff, Miss Roberta Du Boise, Miss Louise Eberle, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, Miss Ora Guessford, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Miss Helen Hoffman, Miss Florence Holbrook, Mrs. Frederick Holt, Miss Mary Alden Hopkins, Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Mrs. G. D. Latus, Miss Alice Lawton, Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey, Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Miss Helen B. Lowry, Madame Aino Malmberg, Miss Sara Moore, Miss Blanche Mullen, Mrs. Thomas E. Oliphant, Mrs. Alice Park, Miss Marion Penn, Miss Myra Reed, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Mrs. George Rublee, Miss Lou Rogers, Miss Elinor E. Ryan, Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Rebecca Simler, Mrs. Nora C. Smitheman, Mrs. Charles P. Stewart, Miss Miriam Teichman, Mrs. William I. Thomas, Miss Julia G. Wales, Mrs. Harriet Bishop Waters, Miss Mary W. Watkins, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Miss Gulli Werbull, Miss Marion Weinstein and Miss Carolyn Wilson.

Miss Jane Addams was prevented from sailing by illness. She expects to join the party later in Europe.

Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto, Cal., sends additional information in the form of a correction concerning John P. Irish, the anti-suffrage speaker. Mr. Irish was not employed by the unions of California, as was stated in a previous Journal. "He was employed by the wine interests during the prohibition campaign in California," says Mrs. Park, "and upon receiving a protest from organized labor the wine interests dismissed the man whose talents seemed to be for sale to the highest bidder."

COLORADO KEEPS DRY LAW INTACT

Court Holds Law Applies to Entire State and Foils Wet Opposition

The authority of Colorado to enact State-wide prohibition was upheld Dec. 6 by the State Supreme Court. The court held that cities governed under special charter were without authority to continue traffic in intoxicating liquors after Jan. 1, 1916, when State-wide prohibition becomes effective in Colorado, under constitutional and statutory enactments.

The attempt had been made by Denver liquor men to have the prohibitory law apply only to the rest of the State.

You Can't Discourage Her

SAYS THEY MAKE SHELLS FASTER

Women After Three Weeks in Ammunition Factories Surpass Men of Years' Experience

Colonel George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, who has been in London during the last few weeks, recently made the following statement there to a New York Tribune correspondent:

"The most interesting thing I have discovered since my arrival is the golden tribute paid to the women's work in munitions making. On all sides I am informed they are doing better work, even a variety requiring physical strength, than the men. I think this is the most crushing retort ever administered to those who object to women voting because they are supposed not to be able to fight. Apparently British women are doing a greater share in fighting the enemy at the present moment than even the men."

A London dispatch says that women workers in the British munitions plants, after only three weeks' training, are earning from 7 to 20 per cent. more "bonus" than men who have worked for years with similar tools. The "bonus" is extra pay for extra efficiency.

The Grand Duchess Louise of Baden recently sent to Emperor William an etching entitled "Silent Heroism." It portrays peasant women tilling the soil while the men are fighting at the front.

SUFFRAGE URGED TO FOLLOW UP CONGRESSMEN

Whole Question of Nation-Wide Amendment Hinges, to Large Extent, on Suffrage Activity of Next Few Weeks

Now is the time for suffragists everywhere to bring pressure to bear on Congressmen for a favorable vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Whether the question will come to a vote and what the vote will be depends, to a great extent, on the suffrage activity of the next few weeks.

On Dec. 1 Mrs. Robert Adamson of New York introduced a deputation of Congressional Union women to Representative William S. Bennet, a newly elected Congressman. Mrs. Mary Beard was spokesman. Mr. Bennet said:

"I have long been a suffragist and have been active in helping the cause whenever I have had the opportunity. It is my present intention to vote for the Federal amendment. So far as I can see, the same arguments that induced me to vote for suffrage in the State will cause me to vote for it in Congress."

A few days previously, in speaking at Sherry's at the reception to the envoys from the women voters' convention, Mr. Bennet said: "The fact that my district went against suffrage in the referendum does not bind me, I feel, to change my convictions on this important subject, as I worked for suffrage actively when I was a candidate, and my constitutents knew that I believe in suffrage as a matter of principle when they elected me. In a matter involving deep personal conviction such as this, publicly expressed before election, I feel that a man is entirely justified in following the dictates of his own conscience in his vote."

Congressman Thomas W. Miller of Delaware gave a hearing in Wilmington on Nov. 27 to a large delegation of members of the Delaware Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, president, and Miss Emily P. Bissell were speakers and contended that the vast majority of women in Delaware are not in favor of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Thompson urged Mr. Miller "to follow the wishes of your constituents rather than the desires of a small group, and trust that you will make it plain at Washington where Delaware really stands."

Mr. Miller said in part:

"A member of Congress, in addition to the duty of representing his State or district through his voice or action in the national Legislature at Washington, should, in my opinion, consider it his duty to act as a representative of the United States, or in other words, of the country at large. When you consider the fact that twelve States have already granted universal suffrage to women and twenty-one additional States have granted partial suffrage, it is plain to be seen that throughout the United States the question should be classed as a national issue. The question is undeniably a pressing one today, and the ice of public opinion has been broken through in no uncertain manner, as is evidenced by the figures mentioned.

For these reasons I therefore consider that it should be my duty as a national legislator to vote for an enabling resolution which would place the question of woman suffrage before the several States for their rejection or ratification."

A SUFFRAGE INFORMATION BUREAU

Suffrage information is every week distributed by The Journal, not only in its editorial columns, but through a very heavy correspondence. "Ask The Woman's Journal" seems to be the accepted way of settling any question relating to suffrage. This is a service which The Journal gladly renders to subscribers, league and association officers, newspapers and many others interested in equal rights.

Since the close of the 1915 campaigns there has been an especially heavy demand for information regarding available suffrage speakers, lecturers, workers and organizers. To make this information readily available The Journal wants to have the name and permanent address of every speaker, lecturer, reader, worker and organizer doing suffrage work, as well as a general idea of terms and data concerning previous suffrage work. Where speakers' dates are arranged through a lecture bureau, the name and address of the bureau should also be included.

When gathered this information will be at the service of suffrage organizations and suffragists at all times and without charge, either to organization or speakers, lecturers, readers, organizers or workers. In this connection, however, The Journal wishes to call attention to the value of its Suffrage Exchange, or classified column, to those desiring to work for suffrage. The rate is two cents per word per week.

Speakers, organizers, etc., can fill out information cards during the National Convention at The Woman's Journal desk on the convention floor of the New Willard.

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE NOT A CANDIDATE

A telegram from Mrs. Madeleine Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., Dec. 7, says:

"Since the statement is being made in the newspapers that I am a candidate for the presidency of the American National Woman Suffrage Association, I shall be obliged if you will state in your next issue that I am not a candidate."

Friends of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago's public schools, last week celebrated her completion of 50 years' service in school work with a golden jubilee dinner, at which Mrs. Young was the guest of honor. Fifteen hundred guests, in official, educational, club and civic life, were invited, and many tributes to the life and work of Mrs. Young were given.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 50. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915 FIVE CENTS

CONGRESS OPENS WITH SUFFRAGE MEASURES

National Convention Finds Washington Alive with Activity—Another Deputation to See President, Hearings Before Congressional and Party Committees and Full Program of Association Work Feature Coming Week at Capital

The first measures to be introduced in the new Congress this week were resolutions for a nation-wide amendment enfranchising women. When the House assembled Dec. 6 Representatives Mondell of Wyoming (Republican), Raker of California (Democrat) and London of New York (Socialist) presented identical resolutions for equal suffrage throughout the country. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and a group of other suffrage leaders sat in the Speaker's gallery by invitation of Speaker Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark. The next day, when the Senate began to receive bills, Senator Sutherland of Utah (Republican) introduced the suffrage amendment for the Congressional Union and was followed by Senator Thomas of Colorado (Democrat), who introduced the same measure for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Suffrage activity in Washington broke all records this week and promises to be even greater next week, when delegates to the big annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will mass in the capital from Dec. 14 to 19. They will receive and welcome 500 delegates to the convention Dec. 14. On Dec. 15 a hearing on the federal amendment will be held before the Woman Suffrage Committee of the U. S. Senate, of which Senator Thomas is chairman. The date for a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, of which Representative Webb of North Carolina is chairman, was uncertain as the Woman's Journal went to press, but it was expected to be held Dec. 11. The Democratic National Committee held a hearing on the question of a suffrage plank in their next platform, Dec. 7, and a similar hearing before the Republican National Committee will be held Dec. 14.

President Wilson, in his reception Dec. 6 of the envoys of the Congressional Union, gave an indication of a more sympathetic attitude regarding a national amendment than he has previously shown. It was the first time since the fall elections that the President has spoken on the question, and while he said that it was too late to consider including suffrage in his message, he declared that he hoped always to keep an open mind on the subject.

"All I can say with regard to what you are urging at present," said President Wilson, "is this: I hope I shall always have an open mind, and I shall certainly take the greatest pleasure in conferring in the most serious way with my colleagues at the other end of the city with regard to what is the right thing to do at this time concerning this great matter. I am always restrained, as some of you will remember, by the consciousness that I must speak for others as well as for myself so long as I occupy my present office and therefore I do not like to speak for others until I consult others and see what I am justified in saying."

The entire tenth floor at the New Willard Hotel will be given over to the convention of the National Association in Washington next week, and all of the sessions of the convention will take place there.

The program for the convention is as follows:

Monday, December 13: There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors during the day, and a meeting of the Executive Council will be held at 8 p. m.

Tuesday, December 14: The annual Pre-convention Executive Council meeting will be held at 9 a. m.

The convention will be called to order at 11 a. m. After a greeting by the President, reports will

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WILSON PROMISES CAREFUL THOUGHT

President and New Congress Receive Big Delegation and Petition of 500,000

President Wilson and about a hundred members of the Sixty-fourth Congress received large delegations of suffragists from the Congressional Union last Monday after an impressive parade up Pennsylvania avenue.

The President's interview with 300 women in the East Room of the White House was the climax of a day's demonstration, which included the presentation of petitions to Representatives in Congress, speech-making on the steps of the Capitol, the introduction of the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the House, and the parade, in which 1,000 were in line.

The suffrage petition, 18,000 feet long, said to bear 500,000 names, largely of voters in the suffrage States, which was brought across the continent in an automobile by Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon and Miss Frances Joliffe of California, was lost between Washington and Wilmington, Del., by the express company which had been intrusted with the last few miles of its long journey. The delegation had another petition with them, however, and although less pretentious, it was presented to Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, on the steps of the Capitol.

"Under free government," Mr. Mondell declared, "there can be

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WILL CONGRESS HEED?

Fredrikke S. Palmer.

DEMOCRATS HEAR SUFFRAGE APPEAL

National Committee Listens to Debate on Question of Plank in Coming Platform

The question of a suffrage plank in the next national platform of the Democratic Party was debated for an hour Dec. 7 before the one-day session of the National Democratic Committee.

The committee took no action, but the members appeared to enjoy the debate thoroughly, and applauded each speaker liberally.

There were four groups of women on the programme. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, asked for a plank in the platform. Miss Kate Gordon, president of the Southern States' Woman Suffrage Conference, asked for a hearing before the Democratic convention when it meets next June. Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, the Congressional Union envoys, asked the Democrats to use their influence with members of Congress to have the suffrage amendment passed at this session, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge and Mrs. A. J. George spoke for the anti-suffragists.

The national Democratic convention will be held in St. Louis June 14, just a week after the election on suffrage in Iowa.

MARGARET WILSON IS GLAD TO HELP

President's Daughter in Receiving Line With Well Known Suffrage Leaders

Miss Margaret Wilson made her first public appearance for the cause at a reception on Dec. 7 at the "Little White House." She stood in the reception line with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul, shaking hands with the hundreds of women from all parts of the country who wanted to say "Thank you" to her and, through her, to her father.

"I am glad to be here. I am deeply and earnestly interested in the cause," she said over and over again.

Among the others in the receiving line were Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Miss Jessie Ashley, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Dr. Cora Smith King.

32ND FEDERATION GOES ON RECORD

Louisiana Women's Clubs Pass Suffrage Resolution Without Dissenting Voice

The Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs, at its recent convention in Monroe, unanimously passed a resolution favoring equal suffrage.

As an illustration of how sentiment for votes for women is growing, a club member said: "Just think, but a couple of years ago, Louisiana Clubs were afraid to discuss the subject, and now we endorse the ballot for women without a dissenting voice."

The resolution declared that "the question of political equality of men and women is today a vital problem under discussion throughout the State of Louisiana," and "that the Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs gives the cause of political equality for men and women moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principles of political equality, regardless of sex."

Thirty-two State Federations of Women's Clubs have now endorsed equal suffrage.

CONGRESS OPENS WITH SUFFRAGE MEASURES

(Concluded from page 391.)

be given as follows: Program Committee, Mrs. Sherman M. Booth: Local Arrangements Committee, Mrs. Winston Churchill; Membership Committee, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw; Credentials Committee (preliminary report); Legal Advisor, Miss Mary Towle; Auditors, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller; Treasurer and Finance, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; Press Bureau, Mr. Charles T. Hallinan; Election Committee, Miss Gratia Erickson.

At 2.30 p. m. a conference on methods of campaign work will be held under the chairmanship of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and this conference will continue through an evening session, beginning at 8.15 p. m.

Wednesday, December 15: The morning session, beginning at 10 a. m., will include notice of the proposed amendments to the constitution; the address by the president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; presentation of the budget by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; report of recommendations on budget from executive council; reports from the field secretary, Miss Lavinia Engle; reports from the 1915 campaign States—Pennsylvania by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing; Massachusetts by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald; New Jersey by Mrs. Edward F. Feickert and Mrs. Mina Van Winkle; New York by Mrs. Raymond Brown and Miss Mary Garrett Hay; report of the national campaign committee by Anna Howard Shaw.

The afternoon session, beginning at 2.30 p. m., will include the adoption of proposed amendments to the constitution, and a general conference of State presidents with the convention on the subject of future campaigns.

A conference on federal legislation will take place at 8.15 p. m. under the chairmanship of Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Thursday, Dec. 16: At the morning session, which opens at 10 a. m., the final report of the credentials committee will be given by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers; the report from the committee on suffrage literature will be given by Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees; the State president's reports from the 1916 campaign States, Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia, will be given.

The nomination of officers will take place at 12 o'clock.

At 2.30 p. m. the report of the Congressional committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Medill McCormick will be given.

At 8.15 p. m. an informal reception to the delegates will be held in Convention Hall on the 10th floor of the New Willard.

Friday, December 17: The morning session at 10 a. m. will include the reports of the State presidents and the election of officers. During the afternoon session at 2.30 p. m., the adoption of the budget and the raising of funds will be taken up.

A conference on press work and methods of publicity, discussed under the headings of campaign publicity and general publicity, will be held at 8.15 p. m., under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles T. Hallinan.

Saturday, December 18: At the morning session, at 10 a. m., reports from the committee on resolutions, the committee on church work, by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, and the committee on presidential suffrage, by Miss Elizabeth U. Yates will be given. Any new business will also be taken up then.

A meeting of the Executive Council will be held at 3 p. m.

A meeting of the new Official Board will be held at 8.15 p. m.

Sunday, December 19: A mass meeting will be held at Poli's Theatre at 3 p. m., with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as chairman. Addresses will be made by Dr. Katharine Bement Davis and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The only collection to be taken during the convention will be taken at this meeting and will be applied toward the expenses of the present convention.

The committee on local arrangements for the national convention in Washington includes Mrs. Winston Churchill, chairman; Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan, vice-chairman; Mrs. George Alexander Mosshart, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Mrs. Carrie E. Kent, Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué, Miss Mary O'Toole, Miss Ethel M. Smith, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Miss Florence F. Stiles, Mrs. Helen R. Tindall, Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin.

The chairmen of sub-committees are as follows: Finance, Mrs. Helen R. Tindall; hospitality, Miss Mary O'Toole; information bureau Miss Edith J. Goode; information booth at tion, Mrs. Charles T. Windle; postal service, Mrs. Ruth B. Hensey; decoration and ushers, Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin; properties and badges, Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué; seating of delegates, Mrs. George Alexander Mosshart; guides, Miss Florence F. Stiles; hotels and restaurants, Miss Louisa Wallace Puffer; mass meeting at theatre, Miss Ethel M. Smith; decoration of shops, Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner; editor, Mrs. Allen Hoar.

AT THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION in Washington from December 14 to 19 the Woman's Journal will have desk room. A representative will be in charge during convention hours, and will be ready to give information and make appointments. At the desk new subscriptions may be ordered, renewals may be paid, single copies and other literature may be purchased or ordered. A Kampaign Kit and new posters will be on exhibition. Delegates will be interested to watch the Woman's Journal space, for the display will be changed every day.

Delegates representing the Woman's Journal will be Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell and Mr. Howard L. Blackwell, of New Jersey and Massachusetts, Miss Mildred Hadden of Ohio, Mrs. Sara Halley of Georgia, Mr. Henry Bailey Stevens of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and Miss Agnes E. Ryan of Iowa and Massachusetts.

Delegates are invited to call at the Woman's Journal desk for a souvenir of the occasion.

Agnes E. Ryan.

WILSON PROMISES CAREFUL THOUGHT

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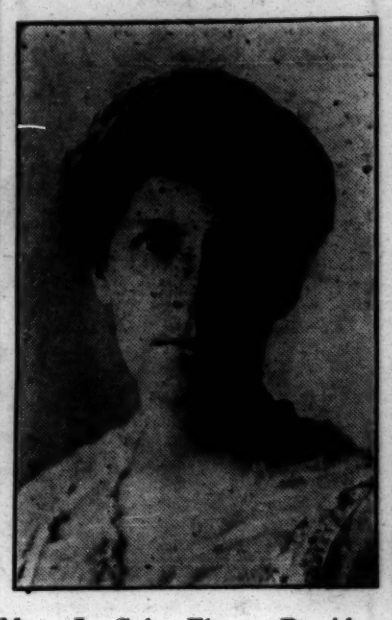
no more important question than one involving the suffrage rights of half the people."

From the Capitol steps the suffragists wound "a triumphant course, gleaming with purple and gold, and jubilant with brass bands," as the New York Tribune describes it, down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House. The petition was wound in a great, fat scroll around a long, golden pole carried by women from New Jersey, the President's own State.

In the East Room they were greeted by the President, who entered quickly from a side door, and smiled as he saw the circle of earnest faces looking into his. Then Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, stepped forward and introduced Miss Joliffe, first of the Western envoys.

"Mr. President, I speak as a Democrat," said Miss Joliffe. "I



Mrs. J. Gale Ebert, President West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association

worked for you and talked for you in 1912. This is the first request I have made of the Democratic administration -- that you put this matter of justice to women ahead of all other political considerations. We want to help you, but you must first help us. There will be a fund of gratitude from 4,000,000 women waiting for the political party which frees our sisters."

Mrs. Sara Bard Field reminded the President that the greatest of men sometimes changed their minds, and to prove it she quoted from his own experience with the question of preparedness. Mr. Wilson smiled.

"Miss Martin and ladies," he said, stepping forward to look at the petition a second, "I did not come here anticipating the necessity of making an address of any kind. As you have just heard, I hope it is true that I am not a man set stiffly beyond the possibility of learning. I hope that I shall continue to be a learner as long as I live.

"I can only say to you this afternoon that nothing could be more impressive than the presentation of such a request in such numbers and backed up by such influences as undoubtedly stand back of you. Unhappily, it is too late for me to consider what is to go into my message, because that went out to the newspapers a week ago; and I have the habit—perhaps the habit of the teacher—of confining my utterances to one subject at a time, for fear that two subjects might compete with one another for prominence.

Too Late for Message

"I have felt obliged in the present posture of affairs to devote my message to one subject, and am, therefore, sorry to say that it is too late to take under consideration your request that I embody this in my message. All I can say, with regard to what you are urging at present, is this:

"I hope I shall have an open mind, and I shall certainly take the greatest pleasure in conferring in the most serious way with my colleagues at the other end of the city with regard to what is the right thing to do at the time concerning this great matter. I am always restrained, as some of you will remember, by the consciousness that I must speak for others as well as myself so long as I occupy my present office, and, therefore, I do not like to speak for others until I see what I am justified in saying.

"This visit of yours will remain in my mind not only as a delightful compliment, but also as a very impressive thing, which undoubtedly will make it necessary for all of us to consider very carefully what it is right for us to do.

"I should be glad to shake hands with you all."

Mrs. Walter J. Adams, of Norfolk, said: "You know, Mr. President, the best thing about a message to Congress might be a good postscript, and we women of Virginia are so glad you are going to marry a good Virginia woman that we just feel sure you won't go back on us."

Little Henrietta Lowenberg, of Philadelphia, got a definite promise from the President. She was eight years old that day, and as she marched past she dropped him a pretty little curtesy and piped up:

She Will Have Peace and Votes

"Mr. President, I am eight years old today, and for a present I want peace and votes for women."

"All right, little girl, you shall have them," laughed Mr. Wilson.

"THE NEW WORLD"

A Review of a Poem by Witter Bynner (Mitchell, Kennerley, New York)

By JOSEPHINE PEABODY MARKS

It would be idle for any true lover, either of Democracy or of one mere woman-creature, to say that he had given unbiased consideration to this book. For poetry of such live significance, such a definite challenge, a neutral mind is impossible.

I shall candidly announce then that this book is to me a thing of great Beauty, high courage and rare fulfillment. And to minds that ache for some message from the world of art to soothe our present torment, Mr. Bynner's adventure here sounds with bugles of rescue.

For it is an adventure as well as a book. And the few litterateurs who cling in these days to the denunciation of all art that might be suspected of a spiritual content, may be warned not to vex themselves with such a book. Yet even for them it would have technical lures not a few, because of the lovely adroitness with which it turns mere colloquy into cadence, and beguiles the speech of every day into deepening music as it follows its own way of discovery, the way of the understanding heart:—and that heart, once and forever, a lover's heart.

It is no new starting point for his adventure that Mr. Bynner takes; it is one with the old wisdom of the young Dante and his group of brother poets. But the young American's wistfulness must traverse lands and seas undreamed of by those brother poets; his high heart must meet the challenge flung down by our Democracy, and find some fusing Credo for this welter of races and problems, this overwhelming miscellany of human needs and failures.

Stirring philosophy and human feeling are so inwoven here that I do not find it easy to detach, as phrases, any of the weather-gleams that shimmer through these pages. Some of it is said, not sung, to be sure. It matters not at all, in so sustained a flight. The sum of it is music, to mind and ear.

I shall quote the first page only, for I do not know who could leave it without following on to the end.

Celia was laughing. Hopefully I said:
"How shall this beauty that we share,
This love, remain aware
Beyond our happy breathing of the air?
How shall it be fulfilled and perfected? . . .
If you were dead,
How then should I be comforted?"
But Celia knew instead:
"He who finds beauty here, shall find it there."
A halo gathered round her hair.
I looked and saw her wisdom bare
The living bosom of the countless dead.
. . . And there
I laid my head.

"The Charmed Spectacles" is a ittle volume of delightful fairy tales by Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, who has done such excellent work as Chairman of Church Work for the National Suffrage Association. It is published by Richard G. Badger, Boston.

The Forerunner Calendar for 916, made up of quotations from Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and dorned with her portrait, is one of he brightest and most thought-prooking calendars of the season.

"A Marriage Cycle" is a collection of the love poems written by Alice Freeman Palmer, published now, thirteen years after her death, by her husband, Professor George Herbert Palmer. It is a rare book, revealing the heart and soul of a rare woman. Though very different, it is in the same class with Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." It is a new proof how beautiful and idyllic love may be between a high-minded man and woman, both of whom believe in equal rights. Professor Palmer's tender foreword is as fine in its way as the poems. The book is published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

REORGANIZATION CONVENTION FORMS NEW CAMPAIGN PLANS

New York Associations Merged into State Woman Suffrage Party with Mrs. Catt at Head—Start Work for Victory on Amendment in 1917

Plans for a new suffrage campaign in New York State in 1917 were laid at the Reorganization Convention, which combined the 47th annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and a rally of the Empire State Campaign Committee, held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, Nov 30, Dec. 1 and 2. The convention marked the formation of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, into which the five former suffrage organizations have merged themselves. The big gathering included the twelve leaders of the campaign districts of the State, officers of affiliated societies and the 300 delegates and alternates of the State organizations.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the State W. S. A., presided over the convention, and said in her opening address:

"Our experience in the suffrage campaign of the past two years has proved that the close co-operation of all the suffrage forces, such as existed in the Empire State Campaign Committee, was a big factor in the effectiveness of our campaign."

When the vote was put to begin work immediately for another submission of the suffrage amendment in 1917, the convention looked like a sea of waving hands, according to the New York Tribune. There was prolonged applause for Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt when she arose to give her advice about the new campaign. "I believe in fighting wherever there is an open door," she said. "We must keep right on. There is no telling what may happen in this Sate or in the nation before 1917. We may not win in 1917, but we shall not be daunted if we don't. We will start again for 1919, and as often as the Legislature will allow us to submit the bill."

Mrs. Catt urged the women to new efforts, and said:

"You must give up everything except the most compelling things in your lives for the next two years. You will have no money for charity. I suggest that you have little cards printed which you can send to people who ask you for charity contributions. They will read: 'On account of the deferred enfranchisement of women I am obliged to give myself and all my money there, and I ask you to help us in order that we may the sooner help you.'"

The campaign districts throughout the State will be changed to agree with the Congressional districts. The executive board will be made up of the chairmen of these districts with heads of sections, like the Teachers' Branch, the Equal Franchise College League, and others which have been working with the Campaign Committee. To help pay the campaign expenses membership dues of 25 cents a year are recommended, and supporting memberships at from $1 to $5.

The officers must be women with time to devote to the work, and and to make it efficient they must live within easy distance of the headquarters.

The new, consolidated organization, known as the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, will be an auxiliary of the National Woman Suffrage Association. A new constitution and bylaws were prepared and officers elected.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was chosen unanimously as the first chairman of the New York Woman Suffrage Party. Other officers include: Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, 1st vice-chairman; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, 2nd vice-chairman; Miss Alice Morgan Wright, the sculptor, recording secretary; Mrs. Michael Van Buren, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, treasurer. For practical reasons most of the officers constantly at work are New York City women.

The new Board of Directors comprises Mrs. Raymond Brown of Belport, Long Island, Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse; Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey of Buffalo, and Mrs. Arthur Livermore of Yonkers. The Campaign District chairmen throughout the State will be members of the Executive Board.

At the business session, Mrs. Charles Tiffany read the treasurer's report, telling of the expenditure of the $89,049 raised for the campaign. The headquarters cost $16,762, the field work $25,938, press and publicity, including advertising, $20,000; postage, $2,194; buttons, etc., $4,548. Other reports showed that 1,800,000 registered voters had been reached, and 7,230,000 leaflets distributed. Of 763 townships in the State only twenty-seven were not reached. There were 1,530 meetings in October alone.

The afternoon session of Dec. 1 was given up to reports of campaign district leaders, who told their experiences and why they had won or failed. The Rochester leader had a new argument for votes for women which amused her audience. "I saw one man going in to vote with a poodle dog under his arm," she said. "Now if a man can take a poodle to vote, why not a woman a baby?"

The evening meeting was given over to prophesies for the future. "Do we look like a defeated army?" asked Mrs. Raymond Brown, and a wave of cheers swept the convention.

Mrs. Catt was presented with a watch and chain by the Empire State Campaign Committee at a dinner given in her honor at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Dec. 1. To carry out the blue and yellow colors of the Committee, the watch was enamelled with blue and the chain set with sapphires. It was presented by Mrs. Howard Mansfield, of the Equal Franchise Society. There were over a thousand people at the dinner. The speakers were Mrs. Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Miss Kate Devereux Blake, Miss Rose Young, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

CAMPAIGN NEAR CRUCIAL POINT

Iowa Suffragists Putting on More Steam — Press Helps — New Headquarters

The Iowa suffrage campaign is nearing the crucial stage, election day being but six short months away. The suffragists are beginning to spell "short" with capital letters as they contemplate all that must be done between now and June 5. If present promises hold good, what has gone before in the way of campaign activities in the State will prove to be nothing more than a preliminary skirmish compared to the campaign which will be carried on with the opening of the new year. Recent weeks have seen a great increase in activities in all parts of the State, and the energy and time the women are putting into the campaign is bringing good results. The press, too is realizing that election day is not far distant, and the great majority of editors are devoting much more editorial space to the support of the amendment.

Through the courtesy of the Fleming Brothers, the State Suffrage Association has been given the use of a suite of rooms in the Fleming building, to be used until the close of the campaign. Though the new campaign headquarters have been open but a week, they present a busy appearance. The State Association is most appreciative of the courtesy extended them by the Fleming Brothers.

A most cordial welcome was extended this week to Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller of Missouri. Mrs. Miller came to Iowa on behalf of the National Association to confer with Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, and prominent suffrage workers in regard to the Iowa situation. The object of Mrs. Miller's visit was to ascertain the needs of Iowa in her campaign work, in so far as the National Association could be of assistance.

It is expected that a discussion of plans as regards the campaign States will be a feature of the national convention. Miss Dunlap and the delegates from Iowa to the convention will leave tomorrow evening.

The anti-suffrage association has begun its campaign in Iowa, Misss Minnie Bronson and Miss Clara Markeson arriving about a fortnight ago to do preliminary work. Their arrival has not alarmed the State leaders nor the great body of suffragists. "Opposition will only serve to increase the efficiency of our already strong organization," is the way Miss Dunlap stated her view of the matter.

The State Association will hue steadily to the line of campaign work which was planned at the start and which is proving most effective and adequate in every way.

Iowa has been very fortunate in having not only men of prominence and an influential press back of the cause of equal suffrage, but some of the very strongest support has come through the clergy. The Very Rev. Bishop Austin M. Dowling of the Des Moines diocese of the Catholic church has done much to further the cause through his interesting addresses and loyal

SOUTHERN CLERGYMEN URGED TO SUPPORT CAUSE

Letter Sent by State Association to all Church Conferences Wins Two Large and Influential Denominations to Side of Suffrage

The effort was made in Kentucky during the Eastern campaign to secure the active support of all the ministers in the State. At the same time the Executive Board of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association made a formal request of each of the State conferences of the different churches to pass resolutions endorsing suffrage. The Northern Methodist Church and the Disciples of Christ, large and influential denominations in Kenutcky, have already complied with this request. "Our plan is to continue the effort until we get all the church governments siding with us to come out in the open for us," writes Mrs. Breckinridge, Campaign chairman.

The following letter was sent out by the president of the Kentucky E. R. A. to every minister in the State, together with a leaflet addressed to ministers, published by the National Association:

"Dear Sir:

"The Kentucky Equal Rights Association, an organization of more than 15,000 members, appeals to you to give your moral support to the cause of woman suffrage in Kentucky.

"Eleven States and the territory of Alaska now have full suffrage, as you see from the map printed above; Illinois women have presidential, municipal and school suffrage. There are in all some four million women eligible to vote in presidential elections.

"We feel that woman suffrage is not so much a political question as a question based upon righteousness and justice. Since the interest of women, as manifested where they vote, concentrates itself upon the protection of the home, women and children and upon the advancement of personal and public morality, we believe that no more important step can be taken for the betterment of this State than the granting of suffrage to its women.

"Ministers know probably better than any other class of men how large a per cent of the workers for moral betterment are women. It can be readily proven by the legislation passed in suffrage States that women remain true to type when they are given political power. There is no reason to suppose that Kentucky women will be inferior to the women of the Western States or less conscientious in their use of political privileges.

"The Prohibition, the Progressive, the Socialist and the Republican parties of Kentucky have this year endorsed in their platforms the submission by the Legislature of the question of woman suffrage to the voters. The first three parties have in addition endorsed the principle as one of justice and righteousness. The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, including more than 15,000 women, endorses the principle, and has in addition urged the submission of the question by the next Legislature. Even those not yet convinced of the righteousness and expediency of woman suffrage should at least advocate the submission of the question to the voters as the only democratic solution of a question vitally affecting fifty per cent. of the adult population of Kentucky.

"Believing that ministers of the gospel should always be, and usually are, leaders in moral questions, we make bold to ask you if you believe in the justice of the principle of woman suffrage to preach as soon as possible a sermon on the subject and to use your influence with your congregation in its behalf. The enclosed leaflet contains some data. Additional literature will be gladly furnished by this office on request."

Suffrage was given strong endorsement by A. L. Urick, commissioner of labor of Iowa. Mr. Urick states: "At no time in the world's history has the extension of the suffrage resulted in anything except progress in all of the things that stand for exalted manhood and womanhood, and consequent advanced national strength and importance. To secure economic justice it is as important for woman to share political equality as it was for her economic brother."

Among the counties taking the lead in activities is Mahaska county, which has Mrs James A. Devitt of Oskaloosa, recording secretary of the State Association, as county chairman.

Mrs. Devitt has been very busy with her organization plans, between touring the county in an auto, making speeches and appointing township chairmen. The press of the county states that everyone in the county will be reached by June.

The county meeting held the first day of December at Eldora was one of the first guns to be fired by the organization in that county. It was a fine start for the work. Miss Dunlap gave the address.

An interesting speaker during the last fortnight was Mrs. Ben Hooper, chairman of the legislative committee of the Wisconsin State Association. Mrs. Hooper addressed an audience at the court house at Decorah. Much interest is felt in Mrs. Hooper, as she is to make the contribution of devoting an entire month to organization work in Iowa.

Ida county is going to put up the suffrage signs on the highways and byways. Boone has already requisitioned a hundred of the metal signs, and Avoca and other points are writing for information regarding them.

The clever Kewpie posters being placed throughout Polk county by Miss Florence Harsh, county chairman, and her workers, are attracting much favorable attention.

Tama county suffragists are getting active under the leadership of Mrs. S. A. Lee. A suffrage poll is being taken of Traer and the result of the poll will determine largely suffrage activities in that place.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

THE COMING CONGRESS

The nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage was the first measure introduced in the U. S. Senate at the opening of Congress. This was quickly followed by its introduction in the House.

During the many years that the National Suffrage Association has been asking Congress for this amendment, there has never been a time when the question commanded so much public attention and respect as it does today. The strong interest felt in it is shown by the large space given to it in the press reports from Washington.

Hitherto it has been looked upon as mainly a Western idea; but the enormous minority votes cast for it this year in four conservative Eastern States have shown that it has a strong backing also in the East. It is now clear to all persons with political foresight that equal suffrage is bound to come. The fact that women can already vote for President in twelve States of the Union makes it an element to be seriously considered in the national political situation.

Among the many momentous questions that will come before this Congress, there is none where a right decision will do more unmixed good or win more unanimous approval from posterity than this great question of votes for women. It is not only a matter of doing justice to half the citizens of the United States. It means putting into their hands a useful modern tool, with which they can do more and better service to their country. Let Congress submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States!

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE AND MORMONISM

We continue this week our review of "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."

Mr. Conroy quotes a Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye as saying that Mormonism owns Utah and controls most of the other suffrage States. The Hon Everett Colby says of the statement that Mormon ism not only controls Utah but holds the balance of power in Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, California, Washington and Oregon:

"There is no evidence whatever to support the assertion. The World's Almanac of 1912 gives the number of communicants in the Mormon Church as 356,000. The U. S. Census of 1910 gives the combined population in those States as 5,920,815. It is foolish to suppose that 356,000 persons can hold the balance of power in a population of nearly 6,000,000, especially when everyone knows that the great bulk of the Mormon population live in the single State of Utah. It is natural that Utah should be represented in the U. S. Senate by a Mormon. That the Mormons do not hold the balance of power in the other suffrage States is made clear by the fact that they never have elected a Congressman. No one of these States has even elected a Mormon to any State office, or had a Mormon as chairman of a State Committee of any political party. If the Mormons hold the balance of power, it is strange that in no one of these States have any political rewards ever fallen to a Mormon. Let it be remembered, too, that there are 38,000,000 communicants of other churches in the United States. If these 38,000,000 cannot prevent 356,000 from Mormonizing them, then they deserve to be ruled by Mormons" (Woman's Journal, Sept. 4, 1915).

U. S. Senator Borah of Idaho, in a recent address in Boston, mentioned that the newspaper organ of the Mormon Church had strenuously fought his election to the U. S. Senate. As he was elected, it seems clear that the Mormon Church does not control Idaho. Even in Utah, its control is not complete. At the presidential election of 1912, the head of the Mormon Church advised his people to vote for Taft. Yet the combined vote cast in Utah for Wilson and Roosevelt was about half as large again as the vote cast for Taft.

In the Utah Constitutional Convention, the fight against woman suffrage was led by Brigham H. Roberts, a well-known Mormon polygamist.

A. S. S.

WHERE SUFFRAGE STARTED

Mr. Conroy says: "The Mormon Church originated the votes for women idea in this country." It was originated by Margaret Brent of Maryland in 1647, and was first put into practical effect in New Jersey (under Quaker influence) in 1776. In modern times, it began with Wyoming, which gave women full suffrage in 1869. No Mormon was a member of that Legislature or had anything to do with it.

NO ONE HAS DONE IT

Mr. Conroy asks, "What have the women voters done to check the growth of Mormonism?" What did the President and Congress do to check it during the many years while Utah was a Territory and the United States government had absolute legal control over it? Nothing efficacious. Mormonism kept right on spreading. It is spreading now, in New York and in many other States where women do not vote. If no effective way to check the growth of a religious delusion has yet been devised, either by any Legislature of men or by the Congress of the United States, representing the combined wisdom of all the men of the country, women cannot rationally be set down as unfit for suffrage because they have not found a method to accomplish it.

A. S. B.

"MERE IMITATORS"

Mr. Conroy asserts, on the authority of William Hard and V. D. Jordan, that "when woman suffrage is introduced it brings in nothing new in the way of legislation;" and he declares that the suffrage States have been "mere imitators." William Hard and V. D. Jordan were imperfectly informed. The first Juvenile Court and the first mothers' pension law were established in Australia, where women vote. Colorado was the first State to introduce the important principle of "contributory delinquency" in dealing with children, and many other States have since copied the Colorado law. This provides that when a child is an offender, if it can be shown that any grown person contributed to the child's delinquency, by neglect or otherwise, that person shall be punished as well as the child. For instance, if a saloon keeper lets children hang about in his saloon in bad company, and one of the children commits some breach of the law, the saloon keeper is punished as having contributed to the child's delinquency. The consequence was that instead of encouraging little boys and girls to frequent saloons, the saloon keepers became vigilant to drive them out.

There are other matters of legislation in which suffrage States have pioneered the way; but the question is totally irrelevant. William Hard and V. D. Jordan found ample evidence that desirable legislation had often been secured more easily and more quickly in consequence of equal suffrage. When Mr. Conroy says that, "according to these suffragist investigators," there has been "nothing whatever gained," he totally misrepresents their conclusions.

MORE THAN HALF OVER

It is true enough that "the biggest revolutions in the standing of woman before the law have all been accomplished." When a married woman could not control a cent of her property or earnings, when she could not make a will or a contract, when her husband had the legal right to lock her up and to beat her, there was a greater difference between her position and that of a married woman today than there is between the position of a married woman who can vote and one who cannot. When the equal rights movement is denounced as revolutionary, we have often pointed out that the revolution is already more than half over. As it has not yet led to any of the disasters which were freely predicted all along its course, by anti-suffragists, it is fair to conclude that the disasters which they are predicting now will prove equally visionary.

"FIRST ADVOCATED BY MEN"

Mr. Conroy says that various kinds of desirable legislation, including equal guardianship and married women's property rights, were "first conceived and advocated by men," and first enacted in male suffrage States. In regard to many of these it would be hard to prove who first conceived the idea. Even John Stuart Mill, that very early advocate of equal rights for women, ascribed many of his ideas on that subject to his wife. The first equal guardianship law of New York originated with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and that of Kansas with Lucy Stone. We know of no others earlier than these.

In boasting that many improvements were made in the laws before women voted, Mr. Conroy does not mention that these were made largely through the efforts of suffragists, who believe that they had a much longer and harder job of it than they would have had if women had been voters. Almost all these improvements were fought by anti-suffragists. The "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" circulated for six years, under its official imprint, a leaflet opposing the proposal to give fathers and mothers the joint custody and guardianship of their children, and upholding the old law which gave the father the sole control of them. Equal guardianship was gained in Massachusetts before it was in California; but Massachusetts women got it only after 55 years of effort. California women got it from the first Legislature that met after women obtained the ballot; although, before that, repeated Legislatures had voted it down.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE STATES AHEAD

Mr. Conroy asserts that "male suffrage States lead in legislation for the benefit of women in industry," and that "Massachusetts leads them all." Anyone who makes so monstrous a misstatement as that would be capable of saying almost anything. Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming have an eight-hour day for women. In Massachusetts women may be worked ten hours a day.

Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industry, filled five columns of fine type in the Boston Sunday Post of Oct. 24, 1915, with an enumeration of points where Massachusetts laws bear grievously hard upon working women and children. One is in regard to rest. All the progressive industrial countries and States of Europe and America require an hour of rest to be given once in so many hours to women and young persons employed in factories, workshops, etc. In Europe this is done avowedly to protect the health of the boy babies born to these women, so that they may become strong soldiers. Massachusetts allows women to be worked for six hours on end without a rest period, and in some cases allows six hours and a half. The only other States (having such legislation at all) that allow so long a stretch of work as six hours are Roumania, Italy and Russia. Massachusetts stands fourth in this dark list! Moreover, Massachusetts is the only one of the American States (having such legislation at all) that has cut the period of rest down from an hour to 30 minutes. She requires it only in factories and workshops, and even in these she exempts from the requirement some of the hardest, noisiest and most nerve-racking, such as iron works, glass works, paper mills, letter presses, print works, bleaching and dye works, and as many more as the State Board of Labor may choose to exempt. New Zealand requires a rest period after every four and a half hours of work.

In Massachusetts shops and factories, women have to clean the machinery with rags. The rags are often foul, and sometimes infected, and the girls get felons and other troubles from using them. In California employers are forbidden to supply employees with wiping rags made from clothing or bedding, or with any soiled rags that have not been sterilized.

The list might be lengthened. It is no wonder that at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, when it met in Boston, Massachusetts was reproached for having dropped behind in the protection of working women.

A. S. B.

INFANT MORTALITY

Mr. Conroy asserts that New York City and Boston lead in the reduction of infant mortality. Boston has reduced it to 160.9 deaths per 1000 of the population under one year old, and New York to 130.6. New Zealand has reduced it to 64.

Among cities in the United States with over 100,000 population, two Massachusetts cities show the highest death rate of babies—Lowell 203.4, and Fall River 239.5.

THE BALLOT HELPS

Mr. Conroy says that in the suffrage States women "have not helped themselves with the ballot." They have helped themselves to eight-hour laws in Washington, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming. In Washington they had tried for eight years to get an eight-hour law, without success. After they obtained the ballot, the very next Legislature granted it. In California they have since gained a large extension and broadening of the eight-hour law which was passed by the same Legislature that voted overwhelmingly for the equal suffrage constitutional amendment. In Utah they have gained a nine-hour a day and 54 hour a week law. "Massachusetts passed a 54 hour a week law as

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SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

NEBRASKA

Nebraska has adopted the slogan, "Pigs for Suffrage."

"The Nebraska pig is a notoriously kind old fellow," says the State pig chairman, Mrs. Harriet C. King of Benson. "He sends hundreds of boys and girls to school each year and buys automobiles, trips, and such luxuries for their parents. He builds schools and churches, good roads and telephone lines, and is, in fact, largely responsible for Nebraska's wealth and prosperity. What is more appropriate than that he should be called upon to give his aid in leading Nebraska into an equal suffrage victory in 1918?

"And that is just what we hope to do. The State Board of Agriculture estimates that two million pigs are raised annually in Nebraska. It is very certain that among the many farmer friends to suffrage there are a great many who would donate a pig for suffrage if he or she were just asked to do so. Will you not canvass among your friends to secure such a donation? Or you yourself donate a pig?

"About fifteen pigs have already been donated to the cause. Mrs. William Pamp of Pine Lane Farm, Benson, Neb., is the latest pig donor on the list. Mrs. King of Benson, State 'pig chairman,' has offered to board all pigs given to her for that purpose. All 'pig' communications and contributions should be sent to Mrs. Harriet C. King, 5851 Hopkins street, Benson, Neb."

The Iowa Dollar Fund, which Nebraska suffragists are raising for the Iowa campaign, has mounted to $73, and further contributions are urged.

ALABAMA

Birmingham held a large and successful luncheon in honor of its Congressman, Hon. Geo. Huddleston, and Senators Oscar Underwood and Bankhead. Under the management of Mrs. H. H. Snell, the Birmingham Suffrage Association have just had a series of Parliamentary Law Lessons by the distinguished Parliamentarian, Gen. Henry M. Robert, author of Robert's "Rules of Order."

Mrs. Jacobs, State president, has suffrage articles in the Birmingham Age-Herald three times a week. Miss Worthington has a suffrage column in the Birmingham News, and Mrs. J. T. Slatter in the Birmingham Ledger once a week.

Three of the candidates for city commisisoner in Birmingham, Messrs. Shapiro, Hordnady and Ryall, are in favor of equal suffrage.

MICHIGAN

Detroit business women interested in suffrage will be invited to attend the Monday night suppers to be held every two weeks at suffrage headquarters, 135 Farmer street, under the auspices of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage Association. The association will hold an open meeting following the supper, at which visitors will be permitted to hear addresses by prominent suffrage speakers. The first supper was held Nov. 22.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale gave a suffrage address at a public mass meeting Dec. 4 in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Detroit.

GEORGIA

The Better Babies' contest held recently in Atlanta under the auspices of the three local suffrage organizations was distinctive for several reasons: first, it was a striking object lesson to the people that suffragists were women of domestic tendencies, with a special regard for babies; second, it brought into one project every organization advocating suffrage in Atlanta, and third, it netted a good financial revenue. Although no admission was charged for babies or for their nurses, all other adult visitors were admitted on payment of a 25 cent fee. Some $300 was realized, and the expenses of the enterprise were comparatively light.

A final meeting of the Better Babies' Committee, of which Mrs. Hamilton Block was chairman, rendered a full account of the work of the committee and passed resolutions of thanks to all who assisted the suffragists in their work.

In addition to the neighborhood teas which have been a feature of the work of the Fulton and deKalb counties branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia for the past year, there is to be a regular monthly meeting of all the wards in order to discuss fully the work accomplished by each and to offer general suggestions to ward leaders and members. These monthly meetings will be held at suffrage headquarters and cannot fail to prove most helpful to workers.

At a recent tea at the home of Mrs. Newton Cordis Wing in Atlanta, Miss Eleanore Raoul urged a concerted effort on the part of all suffragists to reach every voter in a given district and find out his position. The names and opinions would then be listed at headquarters and the voter further approached in accordance with his tendencies.

The members of the Geogia Young Peoples' Association, of which Miss Ruth Bucholtz is president, held its regular semi-monthly business meeting on Dec. 1. These young people recently won a prize in the suffrage parade in Atlanta, and it was decided to devote the amount of this prize to a Christmas tree for the poorest children that could be found in the settlement and mill districts of the city.

Miss Eleanore Raoul, county organizer of the Equal Suffrage Party, has recently made several visits to towns adjacent to Atlanta and organized branches at each.

MINNESOTA

A delegation from the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association composed of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. H. H. Potter recently went to Alexandria to call upon Senator Knute Nelson to thank him for his past vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution and to ask him for further support. Senator Nelson expressed his sympathy with the suffrage cause and promised to vote for the federal amendment.

DELAWARE

The suffrage envoys reached Wilmington, Dec. 3. Suffragists went out to meet them in thirty automobiles and at the court house they were officially welcomed to the city by Mayor James F. Price, who also signed the petition.

Delaware delegates to the national convention were recently appointed at a meeting held at the home of the president of the State Association, Mrs. John W. Brassington, as follows: Mrs. Brassington, with Miss Mary R. de Vou as alternate; Miss Emma Worrell, Dr. de Lacour and Mrs. John F. Thomas; alternates—Mrs. Julius Dodd of New Castle, Mrs. Joseph M. Fling of Arden and Mrs. C. B. McCorkindale.

The Delaware Association also promised to lend their big yellow banner, proclaiming one million votes cast for women in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, used at the State convention, for the national convention.

LOUISIANA

Mrs. D. D. Daggett of Jennings writes that suffragists there have recently organized a club of 50 enthusiastic members under the name of the Suffrage Study Club of Jennings, and they feel that they are accomplishing many results in an educational way.

TENNESSEE

A splendid meeting of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League greeted Mrs. Leslie Warner, the new president, at her inaugural meeting.

At the close of the meeting, Mrs. W. J. Morrison presented Mrs. Warner with an autographed photograph of Woodrow Wilson, the first President of the United States to vote for a suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Warner and a large delegation from her league will attend the National convention in Washington.

Mrs. P. P. Claxton, wife of the Commission of Education at Washington and formerly of Nashville, addressed Nashville suffragists upon the amendments before Congress.

When Mrs. Lucretia Roberts, Deputy Sheriff from Santa Cruz County, Arizona, visited Manhattan, she objected to its windy canons between the down-town sky scrapers and its fur-clad women. Mrs. Roberts shoots red foxes out in Arizona, but she objects to wearing them. "Wear them? I should say not. What do you think I'd want to cover up my throat for and weaken it with furs? I never even wore a collar until I felt New York winds."

She also objected to "an institution that couldn't last ten minutes" in her part of Arizona—the street masher. "We don't have mashers out West," she said. "Life is simpler. In Arizona men and women are equals. When I see so many women working their lives away for a pittance, I feel like getting out into the middle of Broadway and telling all of them to come out West, meet some real men and get acquainted with the blue sky and the stars that don't advertise."

POST-ELECTION CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA

As the closing event of its 1915 campaign, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association held its annual convention in Philadelphia last week. It was very brief, lasting only one day and a half, and was devoted entirely to business, no public meetings being held. The first session consisted of the reports of officers, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president; Mrs. Robert K. Young, treasurer; Miss Jane Campbell, member National Executive Council; Miss Hannah J. Patterson, State chairman Woman Suffrage Party. The amount of the campaign fund was $78,628.17, of which $72,100 had been expended. The nominating committee presented at this session a complete ticket for the officers to be elected for the ensuing two years. Nominations were also made from the floor. The balloting took place during the afternoon and resulted in the election of the following board: president, Mrs. George B. Orlady, Huntingdon; 1st vice-president, Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh; 2d vice-president, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Philadelphia; 3d vice-president, Mrs. L. L. Smith, Strafford; 4th vice-president, Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, Somerset; 5th vice-president, Mrs. J. P. Rogers, Warren; 6th vice-president, Mrs. H. H. Harvey, Wilkes-Barre; secretary, Miss Helen C. Clark, Harrisburg; treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Allen, Williamsport; auditors, Mrs. H. W. Du Puy, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. R. L. Schroyer, Selinsgrove; Pennsylvania member National Council, Mrs. Joseph Head, Philadelphia. On this board all sections of the State are represented. Mrs. Roessing, Miss Patterson and other officers who had borne the brunt of the past campaign, having been in office three years, declined to continue. The new board is considered a very strong one, consisting throughout of women who have had practical suffrage experience, many of them carrying their counties in the recent election.

The second session was devoted to the discussion of federal work. Hon. Philip T. Campbell of Kansas and Mrs. Antoinette Funk of the National Congressional Committee spoke on the federal amendment. The convention voted to continue active work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in co-operation with and under the direction of the National Congressional Committee. It was repeated that during the last session of Congress, twenty of Pennsylvania's thirty-six Congressmen voted in favor of the amendment, this large vote being due to the team work between the National Committee and the State Congressional Committee. The convention instructed the delegates to the national convention to inform the national association that Pennsylvania was in favor of withdrawing the Shafroth resolution.

Because of the great growth of local organizations in number and size, the constitution of the State Association has become inadequate. A committee to prepare a revision of the constitution and by-laws was elected. Miss Hannah J. Patterson was chosen chairman.

At the dinner given at the close of the first day's deliberations, Dr. Shaw made the chief speech. A reception followed, at which the newly elected officers, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Roessing and Miss Patterson, were the guests of honor.

The next morning the last session of the convention was given over to discussion of plans for the new campaign. In Pennsylvania a constitutional amendment cannot be submitted oftener than once in five years. The delegates voted to begin work immediately to have the question resubmitted in 1920. This means that a bill for resubmission must pass the 1917 and 1919 sessions of the Legislature. The convention strongly urged both local and State bodies to continue organization work and to begin at once raising adequate campaign funds. It was evident that there will be no relaxation in suffrage activity in the Keystone State. The delegates were all most enthusiastic to return at once to the work of their counties, determined to win Pennsylvania in 1920.

Following the convention, the Woman Suffrage Party delegates held an afternoon conference, at which party plans and affairs were discussed.

VIRGINIA

The fifth annual convention of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia was held in Richmond, Dec. 9 and 10. It was immediately followed by the Southern States Conference, to which representatives came from fifteen States in the South.

The program for the Virginia State convention included, besides the usual business meetings, a number of large mass-meetings open to the public, which several prominent speakers addressed, among them being Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, of New York. Saturday night there was another mass-meeting at the Jefferson, the principal speaker of which was Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon.

The social side of the convention included, among other things, a tea at the beautiful Country Club of Virginia for out-of-town delegates and city suffragists.

TEXAS

The Palestine Equal Suffrage Association held its first banquet Nov 21, at the Redlands Hotel. Covers were laid for 120, in this town of 12,000 people, with a suffrage organization ten months old. State President Mrs B. J. Cunningham was the guest of honor. Miss Kate Hunter, first State vice president, acting as toastmaster, introduced a number of speakers. A number of gentlemen made short addresses, and the principal addresses were made by Mrs. R. C. Dunlap and Mrs. Cunningham.

The Palestine E. S. A. is beginning a course in law, "The Laws of Texas Concerning Women and Children," from the extension department of the Texas University. Judge B. D. Tarlton delivered two lectures on Nov 26, "The Homestead Law and Guardian Rights of Parents," and "Property Rights of Married Women in Texas," as an introduction to the course.

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the culmination of about forty years of effort by indirect influence to improve conditions in industry. Utah passed a nine-hour law for women after less than two years of effort. Women with votes got this law from the first Legislature of which they asked it," says "The Wage-Earning Woman and the State," by Edith Abbott and Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge (page 17). Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cohen, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs, who led the struggle for the nine-hour law, wrote in the Woman's Journal of May 27, 1911: "If we had not had the vote we should not have succeeded."

The women have gained mothers' pension laws in practically all the suffrage States, and a large amount of miscellaneous welfare legislation.

They have also gained a better enforcement of the protective legislation already existing. Ellis Meredith says that in Denver the ordinance requiring seats for saleswomen was never enforced till after women had a vote. Mrs. Frederick Nathan, whose long experience as an officer of the Consumers' League gives weight to her words, says: "In the States where women vote, there is far better enforcement of the laws which protect working girls" (The Wage Earner and the Ballot, page 1).

SUFFRAGE AND WAGES

Mr. Conroy claims that the ballot cannot help women's wages. Four suffrage States and no non-suffrage States have a State-wide law requiring that women teachers in the public schools shall receive equal pay when they do equal work. Colorado has a minimum salary law for teachers, requiring that no teacher shall be paid less than $50 a month. If the locality cannot afford to pay so much, the State makes it up. Colorado is the only State having this law.

Four suffrage States, California, Oregon, Washington and Kansas, have compulsory minimum wage legislation for women. The powers of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission are only advisory. In Utah the law requires that no girl under 18 shall be paid less than 75 cents a day, no adult learner or apprentice less than 90 cents a day; and no experienced woman less than $1.25 per day. In Massachusetts any starvation wage is legal.

It may be freely granted that there are many factors which affect wages in private employment more than the ballot does; yet these minimum wage laws have raised the pay and improved the condition of thousands of girls.

In public employment the effect of the ballot is more direct. In Chicago it has just been announced that the men and women employed in the public institutions are henceforth to receive the same pay when they do the same work.

Mr. Conroy quotes Dr. Helen Sumner as saying: "Taking public employment as a whole, women in Colorado receive considerably less remuneration than men." He does not add that Dr. Sumner says this is because men hold most of the higher positions—a state of things which will probably long outlast women's disfranchisement—but that where the work done is the same, the salary is the same.

Mr. Conroy says that in Colorado a woman's average pay is 47 per cent. of a man's, and in Massachusetts 62 per cent. Women's wages in Colorado are higher than the average of women's wages in the country at large; but men's wages in Colorado are so much higher than the average of men's wages in the country at large that the gap between the two averages is wider than in Massachusetts. This certainly does not bear out the claim Mr. Conroy makes later on, that equal suffrage will lower men's wages.

So far as we are aware, the suffragists have never argued that the average pay of men and women should be equal, but that they should have equal pay when they do equal work. In suffrage States this is the case with men and women in public employ. In private employ, the benefit of the ballot, both to men and to women, has proved to be not so much in raising their wages as in bettering their conditions of labor, securing shorter hours, improved sanitary conditions, etc.

Mr. Conroy claims that women cannot do equal work with men, because they have less physical strength. This is true of work where muscular strength is the main qualification, but there are many kinds of work where this is not the case. Mr. Conroy's contention that there is little if any discrimination against women in wages on account of sex is, of course, wholly untenable.

Mr. Conroy quotes Samuel Gompers as saying that a vote does not mean a job, and that it does not necessarily mean equal pay. But Mr. Gompers believes that a vote is of great value to the workers, and he has declared often and emphatically that women ought to have it.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND NIGHT WORK

Mr. Conroy says that some desirable laws—"notably the law prohibiting night work"—have not yet been passed in suffrage States. Of the 37 States where women cannot vote for members of the Legislature very few have prohibited night work for women, only three, unless some recent change has been made in the law and yet many of the 37 are industrial States. Not one of the eleven States where women vote for members of the Legislature is an industrial State, and the need of a law forbidding night work has not yet become pressing. Very few women in the suffrage States are engaged in night work.

As a matter of fact, there is more night work by women in Massachusetts than in any suffrage State. Here night work is forbidden in some kinds of labor, but not in others. Mrs. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industry says in the article in the Boston Post already quoted:

"Witness the thousands of night office building scrubwomen who get up at 3 A. M., ride, often standing, in overcrowded 'cleaning-women cars,' to the business buildings, and scrub there on their knees from 4 A. M. till 8 or 9, then go home, do the housework, snatching what crumbs of sleep they may, and soon must take the cars back to the noisy city buildings and again go down on their hands and knees and scrub from 5 or 6 until 8 or 9 P. M." The telephone girls and others also work at night.

MARRIED WOMEN AND VOTES

Mr. Conroy says that the average woman is married and has children. Happily, this is true. He assumes that a married woman ought not to vote. "Her interests are domestic," he says, "and she will vote with the men." She needs the vote to protect her domestic interests. The health of her children is a matter of domestic interest. When Tammany came back into power in New York some years ago, the rate of deaths from those diseases that are due to breathing putrid dust immediately went up, because the efficiency of the street cleaning went down. Pure food, pure water, clean milk, wholesome housing, adequate playgrounds, the protection of her children from moral dangers—all these are things that relate directly to a woman's domestic interests; and upon many of them she feels more keenly than her husband.

Mr. Conroy says her interests "are community interests, and the community takes care of them as a matter of self-protection." Unfortunately, most of our large cities could tell another tale. These things are for the interest of the whole community, but the community often fails to take care of them. When women vote, it stimulates the attention given to such matters. After the women of Chicago got the ballot, it was noted that for the first time at an aldermanic election the question of saving babies' lives became a political issue. All the candidates were questioned as to what they would do about the garbage disposal and other "domestic" problems.

While the vote is important to the woman in industry, The Woman's Journal has often pointed out that it is even more important to the woman in the home.

A. S. B.

WORKERS AND VOTES

Mr. Corroy says: "There are in this country 24,555,754 females over 21 years of age. Of these only one in five is gainfully employed." This would be almost 5,000,000. He continues:

"Now, if the woman in industry needs the ballot, she must need it in order that she may match her political power against the political power of all others in the community. But there are 25,122,802 males of 21 in the United States, and approximately 20,000,000 females whose interests are domestic and who will vote with the men. Imagine the woman in industry in a contest of votes with this aggregation!"

This assumes that everybody except working girls wants to have working girls badly treated, and would oppose protective legislation for them. The workingmen, as a rule, favor such protective legislation; and when the working women are able to add their own votes to their brothers', it increases the amount of pressure that can be brought to bear for it. Then there are the millions of women who have been employed in industry, and have graduated out of it into matrimony, and who still remember and sympathize with the working girls' needs. And finally there are the great numbers of club women and other women of humanitarian feelings who are interested in getting better protection for working girls and better enforcement of such protective legislation as already exists. They are heartily dreaded by the interests that exploit women by making them work long hours and under unsanitary conditions.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE

Mr. Conroy says: "The facts prove beyond a doubt that the liquor interests have nothing to fear and the temperance interests have nothing to expect from votes for women." Let us look at the facts.

The women of Oregon and Arizona got the ballot in 1912 and a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition was adopted in 1914, at the first general election in which the women could vote.

The women of Washington got the ballot in 1910 and a constitutional amendment for State-wide prohibition was adopted in 1914, at the second general election in which the women could vote.

In all these States, both the friends and the enemies of prohibition attribute its victory to the women.

The women of California got the ballot in 1911. In the three years from 1911 to 1915, the number of no-license towns has increased from 200 to 690 (Anti-Saloon League Year Book for 1915, Page 120). The Legislature of 1913 passed a State law requiring saloons to close from 2 to 6 A. M., thus putting an end to the all-night saloons in San Francisco. Of the cities and towns in Southern California, 183 are dry and only 28 wet.

Mr. Conroy says: "Pasadena, Cal., a dry city during all its previous history, went wet at the first election after women were given the vote." This falsehood was contradicted in The Woman's Journal when it first appeared by Mr. J. H. Braly, a distinguished summer resident of Pasadena. Before women had the ballot, the sale of liquor was permitted in Pasadena, under certain restrictions. At the first election in which women voted, two proposed ordinances were placed before the voters, one to make the existing restrictions more stringent, the other a very drastic one for total prohibition. The former was carried, the latter defeated.

Although repeatedly contradicted, this falsehood about Pasadena has been persistently circulated for years. Finally Miss Rebecca Brown secured from the city officials of Pasadena a certified copy of the ordinance that was really passed. She took this to the officers of the Women's Anti-Suffrage Society in Boston, and a few days before the election of Nov. 2, 1915, they at last removed the misstatement about Pasadena from their leaflet on the liquor question. A. S. B.

WYOMING AND TEMPERANCE

It can hardly be claimed that these four States were slow in showing an advance on the temperance question after women got the ballot. Mr. Conroy says: "Not a single State went dry with women voting before 1914." Until after 1910, the only States that had women voting were the four Rocky Mountain States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. All of these were mining States, where the men outnumbered the women, and where the traditions and atmosphere were such as to make it inevitable that they should be slow to adopt prohibition.

Yet even in Wyoming, where there were about twice as many men as women, the influence of the women voters soon made itself felt. Away back in the Territorial days the Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Churches in Northern Colorado and Wyoming, wrote of the woman-suffrage law: "Liquor sellers and gamblers are unanimous in cursing it." He added:

"The very best ladies of this Territory vote; and, as they generally vote on the right side of all questions, the lies told to their detriment originate with men of the 'baser sort'; with defeated demagogues and the meanest kind of politicions, who hate the majority of the women because of their pure lives and independent ballots" (Thirteen Years' Experience in Wyoming, Page 2).

Chief Justice Groesbeck, of Wyoming, a strong opponent of gambling and disorderly behavior, wrote in 1897:

"The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of temperance, morality and good government, and opposed to drunkenness, gambling and immorality. Our liquor licenses are very heavy, and the laws and ordinances are severe against the sale or furnishing of liquor to minors or to habitual drunkards" (Falsehoods about Wyoming, Page 1).

For a long time the few and scattered women of Wyoming could obtain little more than high license. At present 96,000 of the State's 97,594 square miles are under prohibition (Anti-Saloon Year Book for 1915, Page 214), including all the unincorporated portion of the State. The incorporated towns and villages are under license and municipal council option. Five of the incorporated cities are dry and the Sunday closing law is vigorously enforced throughout the State.

W. C. Deming, editor of the Cheyenne Tribune, says in the Brooklyn Eagle of Oct. 15, 1915: "Women are very strong for strict regulation of the liquor traffic. Saloons have been driven from all unincorporated villages. They were formerly at every cross road; but they are now conducted only where there is plenty of police regulation, and under high license." A. S. B.

(To be continued.)

SUFFRAGE STATUS

States Where Women Have Full Suffrage—Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.
Presidential and Municipal Suffrage—Illinois.
States Which Vote On Question in 1916—Iowa (June 5), South Dakota, West Virginia.
State Which Votes On Question in 1917—Arkansas.
State Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another—Tennessee.

An appropriate Christmas present for friends who like to be well informed and up-to-date is a year's subscription to the Woman's Journal. The Journal makes a suitable gift for either men or women, and it lasts a whole year! Give the national suffrage paper this year; it will cost you no needlework, no hurry, and no worry, and it will not only give pleasure but it is likely to make converts.

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INDIANA

Thedelegates of the Woman's Franchise League to the National Association convention to be held in Washington are as follows to date: Dr. Amelia R. Keller, Indianapolis, president; Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell, Anderson, and Mrs. Ovid B. Jameson, Indianapolis, vice-presidents; Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Miss Eldena Lauter and Mrs. Caroline B. Curtis from Indianapolis, Mrs. Hugh A. Cowing and Mrs. J. R. Marsh from Muncie, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley from Elkhart and Miss Mae Helmar from Terre Haute. The league hopes to have its full quota of 18 delegates by convention time.

This year's district meetings of the Woman's Franchise League have been different from those heretofore held, not only in point of interest, but in the matter that has been under consideration.

The districts held meetings this year to outline plans for carrying on their own work. Until recently, owing to the lack of complete organization, such meetings were not deemed feasible, and the work generally was outlined by the State office. However, since the election of district and county chairmen a great deal of the work will be done by these officers.

FINAL FIGURES STAND 385,348 TO 451,034 IN PENNSYLVANIA

Official Returns Show Suffrage Carried 33 out of 67 Counties, Four-Fifths of Opposition Majority Centered in Philadelphia

Thirty-three counties were carried for suffrage in Pennsylvania, according to the official count which was announced at Harrisburg, Dec. 3. The majority against the amendment was 55,686.

Philadelphia is responsible for four-fifths of that adverse majority. The two other counties which lead in the opposition to suffrage are York and Lancaster. The combined majority of Philadelphia, York and Lancaster against suffrage is 58,903. The other sixty-four counties in the State, taken together, gave a clear majority in favor of giving votes to women.

The vote was as follows:

	Yes	No
Adams	1,297	2,908
Allegheny	50,557	47,539
Armstrong	3,277	2,587
Beaver	5,710	2,982
Bedford	1,396	3,176
Berks	7,302	13,355
Blair	6,857	5,745
Bradford	4,065	1,859
Bucks	3,349	7,090
Butler	4,795	3,660
Cambria	7,583	6,480
Cameron	325	192
Carbon	2,685	3,034
Centre	2,330	3,392
Chester	7,429	6,035
Clarion	2,158	1,539
Clearfield	4,999	2,825
Clinton	2,004	1,658
Columbia	2,402	2,652
Crawford	4,736	2,596
Cumberland	2,442	4,379
Dauphin	7,549	9,242
Delaware	8,147	9,229
Elk	1,276	2,216
Erie	7,123	4,695
Fayette	6,915	5,470
Forest	674	259
Franklin	2,958	3,498
Fulton	473	862
Greene	1,694	2,070
Huntingdon	1,789	2,381
Indiana	2,639	2,252
Jefferson	4,572	2,343
Juniata	527	1,410
Lackawanna	11,319	8,666
Lancaster	6,554	13,343
Lawrence	5,020	2,829
Lebanon	1,511	4,211
Lehigh	4,184	10,373
Luzerne	14,639	11,500
Lycoming	4,222	4,790
McKean	3,321	1,164
Mercer	6,329	2,997
Mifflin	1,179	1,577
Monroe	926	1,286
Montgomery	8,709	13,024
Montour	718	953
Northampton	4,383	7,814
Northumberland	6,110	6,010
Perry	1,051	2,111
Philadelphia	77,247	122,519
Pike	341	463
Potter	2,030	979
Schuylkill	6,726	7,769
Snyder	595	1,667
Somerset	2,634	3,937
Sullivan	463	490
Susquehanna	2,779	1,547
Tioga	2,912	1,704
Union	641	1,056
Venango	4,464	2,397
Warren	2,616	1,241
Washington	7,215	5,504
Wayne	1,731	1,228
Westmoreland	12,421	11,281
Wyoming	994	904
York	5,348	12,090
Totals	385,348	441,034

BOOKS RECEIVED

BOOKS are often the most acceptable of Christmas presents. With this in view, The Woman's Journal publishes this week a list of volumes which have been received during the past year and for which it has been impossible to devote the necessary space for adequate review. Many of these books are very much worth while the attention of suffragists and all of them are interesting:

National Floodmarks: Week by Week Observations from Collier's. Edited by Mark Sullivan. 1915. George H. Doran, 38 W. 32nd St., N. Y. C. $1.50.

The Hundredth Wave (a novel). By Grantly Sanderson. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1916. $1.35.

"Common Sense" Applied to Woman Suffrage (2nd edition). By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M. D. Introduction by Frances M. Bjorkman. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. and London. 1915. $1.00.

A Marriage Cycle. By Alice Freeman Palmer. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and N. Y. 1915. $1.25.

Ashes and Sparks. By Richard Wightman. 1915. The Century Co., N. Y. $1.25.

A Second Course in Homemaking. By Mabel Hyde Kittredge. 1915. The Century Co., N. Y.

The World Crisis and the Way to Peace. By E. Ellsworth Shumaker, Ph. D. 1915. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. and London. 75 cents.

Your Baby: A Guide for Young Mothers. By Dr. E. B. Lowry. Forbes & Co., Chicago. 1915. $1.00.

Self Training for Mothers. By Mrs. Burton Chance. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London. 1914. $1.25.

Short Talks With Young Mothers (3rd edition, revised and enlarged). By Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y. and London. 1915. $1.00.

The Evolution of a Teacher. By Ella Gilbert Ives. The Pilgrim Press, Boston, N. Y. and Chicago. 1915. $1.00.

Commercial Work and Training for Girls. By Jeannette Eaton and Bertha Stevens. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. 1915. $1.50.

The Awakening of Woman. By Florence Guertin Tuttle. The Abingdon Press, N. Y. and Cincinnati. 1915. $1.00.

The Yellowstone National Park. By Hiram Martin Chittenden. Stewart & Kidd Co., Cincinnati. 1915. $1.75.

Four Plays of the Free Theatre (French). Translated by Barrett H. Clark. Steward & Kidd, Cincinnati. 1915. $1.50.

Socialism as the Sociological Ideal. By Floyd J. Melvin, Ph. D. Sturgis & Walton Co., N. Y. 1915.

The Canadian Woman's Annual and Social Service Directory. Edited by Emily P. Weaver, A. E. Weaver and E. C. Weaver. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Toronto. 1915.

Nation of Nations. By Alfred Owen Crozier. Stewart & Kidd Co., Cincinnati. 1915.

A Book of Holidays—Colorado. Issued by Dept. of Public Instruction. 1914-15. Smith-Brooks Press, Denver.

Oratory. By John P. Altgeld. 1915. The Public, Ellsworth Building, Chicago.

Victims of Vicious Legislation and Administration. By Mary Elizabeth Beers.

The Voices. Three in White. The Sisters. One-act plays by Harold Goddard, Swarthmore, Pa.

NASHUA SCENE OF STATE CONVENTION

Election of Officers and Interesting Speeches Are Feature of New Hampshire Meeting

The annual convention of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association was held at Nashua Dec. 2 and 3. The opening session, presided over by the State president, Miss Martha S. Kimball, was devoted to the appointment of a nominating committee for the election of officers and to addresses by Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester Union-Leader, John R. McLane of Manchester and Secretary of State E. C. Bean.

The afternoon session started with reports on industrial relations and conditions in various towns and cities. Mrs. Inez Mason of Dover and Mrs. Frank Knox of Manchester were the chief speakers. At 3 o'clock the meeting was thrown open to the public, and a large and enthusiastic audience attended, despite the inclement weather. Mrs. J. N. Woodward, president of the Nashua League, gave the address of welcome, and Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth responded. Other speakers were Mrs. Susan Bancroft and Mrs. James W. Remick of Concord, Mrs. Winston Churchill of Cornish and Miss Zona Gale, who gave an original reading of a scene at a woman's meeting. The afternoon closed with an informal gathering and tea under the auspices of the Nashua association.

United States Senator Moses E. Clapp was the chief speaker at the evening session, which was largely attended. The second day's session was devoted entirely to business matters, and the election of officers.

The following officers were elected: Miss Martha S. Kimball of Portsmouth, president; Mrs. Winston Churchill, Cornish, first vice-president; Mrs. Anne Read Knox, Manchester, second vice-president; Dr. Inez Ford Mason, Dover, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert P. Johnson, Manchester, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charles P. Bancroft, Concord, and Miss Anna Stearns of Nashua, auditors.

The association went on record as favoring the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment to the constitution and pledged itself to renewed campaign efforts in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire E. S. A. has opened headquarters in the Eagle building on Elm street, Manchester. Mrs. Mary Post, a trained worker, is in charge, and the Manchester League will give co-operation. The headquarters will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 p. m. Mrs. Post was in charge of the Paterson headquarters in New Jersey for six months.

LAST LAUGHS

"You don't have night riders in this part of the country, do you?" asked the Kentuckian.

"O, yes," replied the Northerner, "only up here we call 'em joy riders."—Buffalo Express.

Willie: "Paw, what is the age of discretion?"

Paw: "That is when a man gets old enough to keep his mouth shut when he has nothing to say, my son."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tommy, having disposed of three helpings of sausages and doughnuts, sat mournfully regarding his empty plate.

Observing his pensive expression, Aunt Sarah kindly asked: "Tommy, won't you have some more doughnuts?"

"No'm!" the poor lad replied, with feeling emphasis, "I don't want them I got now!"—Harper's Magazine.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro, the actress, who spoke on the attitude of the anti-suffragists during the Woman Voters' Convention at the San Francisco Exposition, told of a man who refused to attend suffrage meetings because there were too many women present.

"Then you should have been with me," said his friend. "I have just come from a great meeting; there were 4,000 men and only 30 women."

"Where was that?" asked the anti, "that's the place I would like to go!"

"Well, I guess you can," his friend answered. "It was at the State penitentiary."

"On what do you base your assertion that country people are brighter and more intelligent than city people, Hy?" asked the summer boarder. "Why, right here in my almanac," replied Farmer Hyperbole Meders, "it says in the cities the population is a lot denser than in the rural districts."—Judge.

To discover whether the women of Cambridge, Mass., shall be permitted to exercise their full right of school suffrage, former Senator Roger Sherman Hoar will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against City Clerk Edward J. Brandon of Cambridge to compel him to place on the women's ballot the names of the mayoralty candidates, inasmuch as the mayor of Cambridge, under the new charter, is also chairman of the school committee of that city.

Miss Margaret Foley

For speaking engagements before men's and women's organizations, Miss Margaret Foley may be reached by addressing her in care of

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THE MAN AND THE WOMAN—A delightful book suffragists should read. Order your copy now. Postpaid $1.00. Address, H. A. Stewart, Jenifer, Ala. [Mr. Stewart is member Alabama Legislature and friend of equal suffrage.—Editor.] T2

SITUATIONS.

CULTURED YOUNG LADY desires position as companion to lady wishing travel and change. Can start at once. References exchanged. "T," Woman's Journal. (45)

NOTICE! NOTICE!—15,000 men and women will get U. S. Government Jobs this year. $75.00 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B194, Rochester, N. Y.

NUMEROUS WOMEN DIRECT SCHOOLS

Over 2,500 Conspicuous Positions Held in Educational Lines—Many County Heads

Women hold many executive educational positions in the United States, according to the Bureau of Education's directory for 1915-16, issued last week. Of the 12,000 conspicuous positions, largely of an administrative character, 2,500 are held by women. These women are college presidents, State and county superintendents of education, directors of industrial schools, heads of departments in colleges and universities, directors of schools for the afflicted and librarians.

Twenty-four out of 622 colleges and universities are presided over by women. Of the nearly 3,000 county superintendents 508 are women. One State, Montana, has all women as county superintendents. Wyoming has all women except two. Kentucky is the only Southern State that utilizes women in this office; the State has twenty-six women as county superintendents.

Out of 1,300 public and society libraries women supervise 1,075.

The Government Bureau of Education itself exemplifies the call for women in executive educational positions; eleven of the thirty-three bureau officials listed in the directory are women.

When women are taking such a prominent part in the education of the country, why should they not be given a full voice in its government?

ENGLISH WOMAN HAS NEW HONOR

Appointment of Prominent Suffrage Worker on British Legation Opens Up New Activity

The appointment of a prominent suffragist leader, Miss Pressley Smith, as assistant secretary in the British legation at Christiania is a departure in British policy and a tribute to the work of British women in the war. When the campaign for suffrage was being waged before the war Sir Edward Grey declared himself a supporter of equal rights for the sexes, and several members of Parliament asked if the minister of foreign affairs would dare to show the courage of his convictions by appointing women to the diplomatic service. A practical answer to the question has now been given.

Miss Pressley Smith has been the organizer of the National Union for Suffrage in Edinburgh for the last two and a half years, and since the war began has shown fine organizing ability in the management of societies for the relief of soldiers and sailors and their families. Prominent advocates of the woman's movement have been urging the government to open the higher branches of the civil service to university women and have urged their suitability for diplomacy.

I have always believed that the good women of our country could be trusted equally with the men in the use of the ballot.—Wm. R. Ely, Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y.

Politics does not degrade a good man, nor will it degrade a good woman.—Guy Ham.

WOMEN LEADERS ON FORD SHIP

Many Prominent Suffragists Sailed—Jane Addams Prevented by Illness But Will Go Later

The complete list of women who sailed from New York last Saturday on the peace ship chartered by Mr. Henry Ford is as follows:

Miss Blanche Anderson, Miss Katherine D. Blake, Miss Lottie M. Blair, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Katrina M. Brewster, Mrs. Ada Moss Clark, Miss Grace de Graff, Miss Roberta Du Boise, Miss Louise Eberle, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, Miss Ora Guessford, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Miss Helen Hoffman, Miss Florence Holbrook, Mrs. Frederick Holt, Miss Mary Alden Hopkins, Mrs. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Mrs. G. D. Latus, Miss Alice Lawton, Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey, Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Miss Helen B. Lowry, Madame Aino Malmberg, Miss Sara Moore, Miss Blanche Mullen, Mrs. Thomas E. Oliphant, Mrs. Alice Park, Miss Marion Penn, Miss Myra Reed, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Mrs. George Rublee, Miss Lou Rogers, Miss Elinor E. Ryan, Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Rebecca Simler, Mrs. Nora C. Smitheman, Mrs. Charles P. Stewart, Miss Miriam Teichman, Mrs. William I. Thomas, Miss Julia G. Wales, Mrs. Harriet Bishop Waters, Miss Mary W. Watkins, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Miss Gulli Werbull, Miss Marion Weinstein and Miss Carolyn Wilson.

Miss Jane Addams was prevented from sailing by illness. She expects to join the party later in Europe.

Mrs. Alice Park of Palo Alto, Cal., sends additional information in the form of a correction concerning John P. Irish, the anti-suffrage speaker. Mr. Irish was not employed by the unions of California, as was stated in a previous Journal. "He was employed by the wine interests during the prohibition campaign in California," says Mrs. Park, "and upon receiving a protest from organized labor the wine interests dismissed the man whose talents seemed to be for sale to the highest bidder."

COLORADO KEEPS DRY LAW INTACT

Court Holds Law Applies to Entire State and Foils Wet Opposition

The authority of Colorado to enact State-wide prohibition was upheld Dec. 6 by the State Supreme Court. The court held that cities governed under special charter were without authority to continue traffic in intoxicating liquors after Jan. 1, 1916, when State-wide prohibition becomes effective in Colorado, under constitutional and statutory enactments.

The attempt had been made by Denver liquor men to have the prohibitory law apply only to the rest of the State.

You Can't Discourage Her

SAYS THEY MAKE SHELLS FASTER

Women After Three Weeks in Ammunition Factories Surpass Men of Years' Experience

Colonel George Harvey, editor of the North American Review, who has been in London during the last few weeks, recently made the following statement there to a New York Tribune correspondent:

"The most interesting thing I have discovered since my arrival is the golden tribute paid to the women's work in munitions making. On all sides I am informed they are doing better work, even a variety requiring physical strength, than the men. I think this is the most crushing retort ever administered to those who object to women voting because they are supposed not to be able to fight. Apparently British women are doing a greater share in fighting the enemy at the present moment than even the men."

A London dispatch says that women workers in the British munitions plants, after only three weeks' training, are earning from 7 to 20 per cent. more "bonus" than men who have worked for years with similar tools. The "bonus" is extra pay for extra efficiency.

The Grand Duchess Louise of Baden recently sent to Emperor William an etching entitled "Silent Heroism." It portrays peasant women tilling the soil while the men are fighting at the front.

SUFFRAGISTS URGED TO FOLLOW UP CONGRESSMEN

Whole Question of Nation-Wide Amendment Hinges, to Large Extent, on Suffrage Activity of Next Few Weeks

Now is the time for suffragists everywhere to bring pressure to bear on Congressmen for a favorable vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Whether the question will come to a vote and what the vote will be depends, to a great extent, on the suffrage activity of the next few weeks.

On Dec. 1 Mrs. Robert Adamson of New York introduced a deputation of Congressional Union women to Representative William S. Bennet, a newly elected Congressman. Mrs. Mary Beard was spokesman. Mr. Bennet said:

"I have long been a suffragist and have been active in helping the cause whenever I have had the opportunity. It is my present intention to vote for the Federal amendment. So far as I can see, the same arguments that induced me to vote for suffrage in the State will cause me to vote for it in Congress."

A few days previously, in speaking at Sherry's at the reception to the envoys from the women voters' convention, Mr. Bennet said: "The fact that my district went against suffrage in the referendum does not bind me, I feel, to change my convictions on this important subject, as I worked for suffrage actively when I was a candidate, and my constitutents knew that I believe in suffrage as a matter of principle when they elected me. In a matter involving deep personal conviction such as this, publicly expressed before election, I feel that a man is entirely justified in following the dictates of his own conscience in his vote."

Congressman Thomas W. Miller of Delaware gave a hearing in Wilmington on Nov. 27 to a large delegation of members of the Delaware Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, president, and Miss Emily P. Bissell were speakers and contended that the vast majority of women in Delaware are not in favor of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Thompson urged Mr. Miller "to follow the wishes of your constituents rather than the desires of a small group, and trust that you will make it plain at Washington where Delaware really stands."

Mr. Miller said in part:

"A member of Congress, in addition to the duty of representing his State or district through his voice or action in the national Legislature at Washington, should, in my opinion, consider it his duty to act as a representative of the United States, or in other words, of the country at large. When you consider the fact that twelve States have already granted universal suffrage to women and twenty-one additional States have granted partial suffrage, it is plain to be seen that throughout the United States the question should be classed as a national issue. The question is undeniably a pressing one today, and the ice of public opinion has been broken through in no uncertain manner, as is evidenced by the figures mentioned.

For these reasons I therefore consider that it should be my duty as a national legislator to vote for an enabling resolution which would place the question of woman suffrage before the several States for their rejection or ratification."

A SUFFRAGE INFORMATION BUREAU

Suffrage information is every week distributed by The Journal, not only in its editorial columns, but through a very heavy correspondence. "Ask The Woman's Journal" seems to be the accepted way of settling any question relating to suffrage. This is a service which The Journal gladly renders to subscribers, league and association officers, newspapers and many others interested in equal rights.

Since the close of the 1915 campaigns there has been an especially heavy demand for information regarding available suffrage speakers, lecturers, workers and organizers. To make this information readily available The Journal wants to have the name and permanent address of every speaker, lecturer, reader, worker and organizer doing suffrage work, as well as a general idea of terms and data concerning previous suffrage work. Where speakers' dates are arranged through a lecture bureau, the name and address of the bureau should also be included.

When gathered this information will be at the service of suffrage organizations and suffragists at all times and without charge, either to organization or speakers, lecturers, readers, organizers or workers. In this connection, however, The Journal wishes to call attention to the value of its Suffrage Exchange, or classified column, to those desiring to work for suffrage. The rate is two cents per word per week.

Speakers, organizers, etc., can fill out information cards during the National Convention at The Woman's Journal desk on the convention floor of the New Willard.

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE NOT A CANDIDATE

A telegram from Mrs. Madeleine Breckinridge of Lexington, Ky., Dec. 7, says:

"Since the statement is being made in the newspapers that I am a candidate for the presidency of the American National Woman Suffrage Association, I shall be obliged if you will state in your next issue that I am not a candidate."

Friends of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago's public schools, last week celebrated her completion of 50 years' service in school work with a golden jubilee dinner, at which Mrs. Young was the guest of honor. Fifteen hundred guests, in official, educational, club and civic life, were invited, and many tributes to the life and work of Mrs. Young were given.